Par. S.15.III.I.53
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Volume III
No.14

Saturday
22nd August, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Vol. III contains Nos. 1—25)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Four Annas (Inland)
Price One Shilling (Foreign)

Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament ... Building
Room No. ...
Block ...
Acc. No. 25189
Dated 24.11.2014

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Saturday, 22nd August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ACCOMMODATION AT SIMLA

*715. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inspection has been made with regard to the suitability and availability of office and residential accommodation at Simla, with a view to shifting some of the offices in New Delhi belonging to the Western Command Headquarters and Armed Forces Headquarters; and

(b) if so, what has been the result?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). A reconnaissance of the accommodation at Simla was carried out with a view to locating the Headquarters, Western Command, there. The question is under the consideration of the Government.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो स्थान वहां अभी खाली पड़े हुए हैं, शिमले में इमारतें वगैरह, उनके लिए भी कोई तजवीज की गयी है या केवल उन मकानों के लिए की गयी है जो कि पंजाब की राजधानी चंडीगढ़ म चले गए हैं ?

Sardar Majithia: The position is that we would require very much more accommodation for the Army Headquarters than is available there at the moment. These headquarters can only be moved there when the accommodation at Simla becomes available from the Punjab Government.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या पंजाब सरकार की तरफ़ से केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सूचना मिली है कि उनकी राजधानी चंडीगढ़ जाने के बाद वह बहुत सा स्थान हमको खाली मिलता रहेगा और ज्यों ज्यों खाली मिलता रहेगा, उसका सरकार प्रयोग करेगी ?

Sardar Majithia: That is exactly the intention. As soon as accommodation becomes available the question whether we can shift these headquarters over there or not will be decided finally.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : स्थान की जांच किस के द्वारा करायी गयी है और उस ने क्या रिपोर्ट पेश की है ?

Sardar Majithia: It was the G.O.C., Western Command, himself who, along with some other officers, carried on this preliminary survey.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether Government have any intention to construct buildings there, because there is so much delay in getting the available accommodation occupied by the Punjab Government?

Sardar Majithia: Naturally Government intends quite a number of things. It is a fact that we will require more buildings to be put up particularly

for communications, wireless, etc., and that will be done.

Shri Gidwani: Have Government any idea to utilise the Rashtrapati Nivas at Simla which is practically closed for the whole of the year, except for about ten days in a year?

Sardar Majithia: Rashtrapati Nivas over there does not come within the purview of this question. Besides, it is already being utilised.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिमला में जो इस वक्त खाली इमारतें हैं उनमें कितनी डिफेंस सर्विसेज के प्रयोग में हैं ?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, Sir, all the accommodation which belongs to the Defence Ministry is with the Defence Ministry.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मेरा मतलब उन इमारतों के बारे में जानने से है जो सिविल यूज की हैं और सरकार की सम्पत्ति हैं और जो खाली पड़ी हुई हैं, उनका कितना हिस्सा फ़ौजी प्रयोग में है और कितना आने वाला है ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has already said that the matter is being looked into.

Shri Muniswamy: Is the transfer of the headquarters to Simla from Delhi going to take place because of lack of accommodation here, or for some other reasons?

Sardar Majithia: It is true that we are very much over-crowded in Delhi. Therefore, alternative places are being looked for.

Income-tax Employees

*716. **Shri Punnoose:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether Government have received representations from the Income-tax employees in the Travancore-Cochin State bringing to notice some of their grievances?

(b) If so, what are the grievances and demands of these employees?

(c) What steps have Government taken or propose to take in order to redress their grievances?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have received certain representations from the Associations of Class III and Class IV staff of the Income-tax Department in Travancore-Cochin.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 1.]

Shri Punnoose: The statement says that categorisation has been reviewed more than once and modifications made wherever they are justified. Can the hon. Minister give us a more detailed idea about it?

Shri M. C. Shah: Two posts were equated in the first round. That was the post of clerk in the scale of Rs. 100—5—125 in Cochin and the post of Assistant Inspector in the scale of Rs. 100—125—150 in Travancore. These posts were originally equated with those of Upper Division clerks in the scale of Rs. 80—5—120—EB—8—200—10/2—220, as a result of the review. They have now been equated with the approval of the Ministry of Revenue and Expenditure to that of Inspector of Income-tax in the scale of Rs. 125—160—10—330. In respect of all other posts it was decided that the position of posts should not be changed.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that ex-income-tax employees of the State who have served for ten or fifteen years are now placed in the new set-up lower to those junior to them?

Shri M. C. Shah: The question of posts, as I stated, was considered. As a matter of fact they are now getting more than what they used to get previously. Previously the grade was less; now the grade is rather higher.

Shri Punnoose: No. 3 of the statement says 'The rules regulating the

seniority of Part B States staff have not yet been finalised'. May I know why it has not been finalised and what exactly is the difficulty?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is being considered by the Home Ministry and will soon be finalised.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Having regard to the fact that many of these complaints with regard to categorisation order and other things are common to the State employees of the Accountant-General's Office and the Anchal employees, will Government consider the desirability of instituting an enquiry into the whole set of complaints?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know, Sir, whether Government is aware that two orders have been passed contradicting each other and the inspectors are being victimised owing to these contradicting orders?

Shri M. C. Shah: No, Sir. It is not so.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether any, and if so, how many, cases are still pending in which the incumbents have heart-burning on account of the categorisation and consequent equation?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I said they have already been finalised. There is no question of heart-burning now.

Mr. Chairman: Next question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We never had any satisfactory answers.

Shri Punnoose: May I point out that it is the practice for the Member who has tabled a question to be given a final chance.

Mr. Chairman: Not the final chance; he is given the first chance. In fact the hon. Member was given two or three chances to put supplementaries.

ARMED FORCES IN PEPSU

*717. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the strength and composition of the armed forces of the various princely states of PEPSU before their merger?

(b) What parts of these forces were incorporated in the armies of the Central Government?

(c) What was done with regard to those who were not taken into the service of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 2.]

(c) The personnel of ex-States Forces who were not absorbed in the Regular Army were dealt with as follows:

(i) Those unwilling to serve with the Regular Army were discharged under their existing State Forces terms and conditions of service.

(ii) Those who volunteered to serve with the Indian Army but were considered unsuitable for retention were released with mustering out concessions.

Various measures have been taken by the Central Government as well as the PEPSU Government to resettle the personnel who were not absorbed in the Indian Army; for example:

(i) A certain percentage of vacancies has been reserved by the PEPSU Government for released ex-servicemen.

(ii) Arrangements have been made for imparting vocational and technical training in certain institutions.

(iii) A large number would be resettled on land.

(iv) A Motor Transport Society of ex-servicemen has been formed. Other societies for dairy and poultry farming, flour mills, etc., are being organised.

(v) Loans are being granted to ex-servicemen for intensive cultivation.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: In answer to part (c) of my question, the hon. Minister has given certain categories of benefits which will accrue to those persons who have not been absorbed.

May I know, Sir, how many of these persons have received the benefit so far and how many are there whose cases are still pending?

Sardar Majithia: About 50 per cent. have already been absorbed in the Indian Army; the others have not been absorbed. About 368 personnel have been absorbed into the Government service. The scheme is already there to settle another 4,000 ex-servicemen on land and that practically accounts for the whole lot.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know how the question of seniority and terms of period of service of these persons has been settled. Has the Government received representations from some persons that they have been treated unjustly on these two scores?

Sardar Majithia: Excepting for one or two cases no other representation has been received and in their cases I can categorically say that full justice has been done to them.

Shri Punnoose: Can I know the total number of persons who have been done away with either because they were unwilling to join the Indian Army or because they were found unsuitable for the Army?

Sardar Majithia: It is very difficult for the Government to keep figures of people who do not want to serve the Government and those who are unsuitable; we forget all about them.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो फौजी विस्थापित लोग हैं पेप्सू में और जिन के लिये प्रबन्ध किया गया था, उसी तरह बाक़ी रियासतों में भी किया गया था और इसी के साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन को फिर से बसाने का कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

Mr. Chairman: The question relates to P.E.P.S.U. and the scope cannot be allowed to be widened.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the percentage of men absorbed in the Indian Army and the percentage of those who have been released?

Sardar Majithia: I have already stated it to be about 50 per cent. If the hon. Member wants exact figures they are already given in the statement laid on the Table of the House but for the information of the hon. Member I will repeat them: "Out of 8,942 people 4,200 have already been absorbed".

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, if the Patiala State army which had a distinctive character of its own has been permitted to retain that character? For instance it had some cavalry; has that cavalry been maintained?

Sardar Majithia: I have not followed the question, Sir. The character is a thing which cannot be changed by any person but if the hon. Member wants to know whether the Units have been kept as they were, well naturally on integration a certain amount of changing had to take place and other people were got to form that Unit and naturally the composition of that Unit is not the same as it used to be when they were entirely under the Patiala State Government.

Exemption of Rulers of Merged States from Taxes

*718. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) the kinds of taxes (including local taxes) from which the Darbari as well as private properties of the Rulers of merged States are exempted; and

(b) the reasons for granting these exemptions?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The following categories of private property of the Rulers have been exempted from income-tax-

(i) the privy purse of the Ruler;

(ii) interest on Government securities held by them; and

(iii) annual rental value of the residences which are declared as their official residence.

Local taxation is a matter governed by the orders of the State Government. The intention is that subject to the terms of the Agreement made with the Ruler as far as possible the position existing immediately before the 15th August 1947 should be maintained.

The Merger and Integration Agreements guarantee the continuance of these exemptions.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the private property of the Bombay State ex-Rulers have been exempted from local taxes and if so, will the hon. Minister be pleased to quote that part of the agreement which exempts these properties from local taxes?

Dr. Katju: All those agreements have been printed in the form of a book and I imagine that that book was laid on the Table of the House. If my hon. friend desires this particular information I shall get it for him just now.

Shri Dabhi: Sir, I am talking of local taxes and not of other taxes.

Dr. Katju: I require notice.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय : क्या अभी जो ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल पास हुआ है, उस ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी से भी उनकी प्रापर्टी एग्ज़ैम्प्ट होगी ?

सभापति महोदय : अभी तो पास नहीं हुआ है ।

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय : ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी से भी क्या यह प्रापर्टी एग्जैंप्ट होगी ? कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो एग्जैंप्शन ऐक्स रूलर्स को दिया गया है, क्या ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी से भी उन की प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी एग्जैंप्ट होगी ?

Mr. Chairman: The Estate Duty Bill is yet coming before the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Under the Agreement and the covenant with the ex-Rulers it is fixed, Sir, that they are bound to furnish certain details for their properties both moveable as well as immovable. May I know if it is possible for the hon. Minister to lay a statement of such property on the Table of the House?

Dr. Katju: I shall have to make inquires on this topic and as far as possible I shall meet the wishes of the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the tax-free properties now held by these ex-Rulers will be inherited also as tax-free properties?

Dr. Katju: That may be a matter which might come up in connection with the Estate Duty Bill but generally the individuals receiving the privy purse, will also succeed to the tax-free properties.

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजाओं से जो सन्धि पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं यह कुछ लिमिटेड समय के लिये हैं या आजीवन काल के लिये हैं ?

डा० काटजू : वे मुस्तक़िल हैं, जब तक यह कांस्टीट्यूशन क़ायम है, राजाओं के लिये और उनकी औलाद के लिये भी जिनको कि प्रीवी पर्स मिलेगा और जिनको प्रसीडेंट ऐक्स रूलर मुक़र्रर फ़रमावेंगे ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जो सम्पत्ति कर से छूट राजाओं को मिली हुई है वह इन राजाओं के जीवन तक ही चलेगी या पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी तक चलेगी और यदि चलेगी तो क्या सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की कोशिश कर रही है ?

डा० काटजू : पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी चलेगी । आप सवाल मुझ से क्या पूछ रहे हैं ? कांस्टी-

टुएण्ट असेम्बली के सामने तीन वर्ष पहले यह सब बहस हो चुकी है। सरदार पटेल ने बार बार कहा है, सब मामला तय हो चुका है।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know, Sir, whether this Agreement about exemption is for the life-time of the Ruler or whether it is for all time?

Dr. Katju: This is unfortunately what has been put in the national language at times. The answer is that they are for generation to generation.

WOMEN'S SAVINGS MOVEMENT

*719. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how far Women's Savings Movement is getting response from non-official bodies;

(b) how much money has so far been received through this campaign;

(c) how much grant Government have sanctioned to the participating organisations;

(d) how the grant will be distributed among the participating organisations; and

(e) how many all-India bodies and organisations have been requested to participate in this savings movement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (e). As I have stated in reply to earlier questions on this subject, *viz.*, starred questions. No 152 and 478 answered on the 5th and 13th August 1953 respectively, a Women's Savings Week was observed at a few places in March 1953 and resulted in a collection of Rs. 42 lakhs. in view of the encouraging results of that week it has been decided to put the Women's Savings Campaign on a more regular footing and a non-official Central Advisory Committee has been constituted recently to assist in guiding and co-ordinating this work and advising Government and the various women's and other social organisations in the country. The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 3rd of this month and it is proposed to start on an intensive campaign under the aegis of this Committee from October next. It is proposed to select 100 organizations of various types for the first year as authorised agents to mobilise Small Savings. These organizations will not get any grant but will be entitled to the usual commission of 1¼ per cent. on the sale of 12-Year National Savings Certificates.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know the names of the members of the Central Advisory Committee?

Shri A. C. Guha: This was published in the papers in an official notification. Anyhow I shall read out the names: Chairman: Mrs. Hannah Sen; Members: Mrs. M. K. Vellodi, Mrs. D. L. Majumdar, Shrimati Gnanakumari Heda, Shrimati Gulestan Billimoria, Shrimati Nallamuthu Ramamurthy, Shrimati Leela Damodara Menon, Shrimati Renuka Ray (she has since, I think, refused to accept the membership and Miss Meera Dutt Gupta has been proposed), Shrimati Pushpalata Das, Shrimati Bharatidevi Ranga, Shrimati Vimlabai Deshmukh, Shrimati Pushpavati Mehta, Shrimati P. Naidu and Kumari Premvati Thapar.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: What was the decision taken by the Central Advisory Committee?

Shri A. C. Guha: That was also a recent matter and published in the papers. The Committee passed certain resolutions, and most important of them is that a target of Rs. 8 crores has been fixed to be collected through the agency of this Committee. And they have selected nine Women's organisations whose subsidiary or affiliated bodies will be allowed to be enlisted as authorised agents for this purpose.

लाला अचिन्त राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री कृपा कर के बतला सकेंगे कि कौन से प्रदेश हैं जहां इस मूवमेन्ट ने ज्यादा प्रगति की है ?

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, it is a very vague question. It is not possible...

Lala Achint Ram: What are the States in which the Movement has been able to make much headway?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have been able to follow the Hindi all right. But it is difficult to give an opinion as to which State has made headway and which has lagged behind. I think all the States have made certain collections, and a few days ago I have laid these figures before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know how much was collected during the Women's Savings Week, and how much since then?

Shri A. C. Guha: Rs. 42 lakhs have been raised.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was how much was raised during that Week and how much since.

Shri A. C. Guha: Rs. 42 lakhs have been collected in that Week. It was a campaign for a week in some places and in certain places for a fortnight, and Rs. 42 lakhs have been collected during the campaign.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister stated just now that a Committee has been set up on a permanent basis. Therefore my question.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have said that Rs. 42 lakhs have been collected in the Campaign of one week, and now very recently a permanent body has been set up, and that will conduct the compaign for a year, starting from October. No question of collection since then has yet arisen. And the target, as I stated, is Rs. 8 crores to be collected in the course of one year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if any review has been made as to how much has been raised in the various sections of women—peasants, workers, middle-class?

Shri A. C. Guha: I am afraid no such figure is available with me.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस आर्गेनाइजेशन को संगठित करने में एक्सपेंसेज कितने होंगे।

Shri A. C. Guha: The expense incurred during that women's campaign was very low compared to the expenses generally incurred for authorised agents.

Utilisation of Low Grade Manganese Ore

*720. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether the Metallurgical Laboratory has evolved any method for the utilisation of low grade manganese ore?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken to popularise this method and how will the mine owners be benefited?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Experiments on a laboratory scale conducted by the Indian Bureau of Mines in collaboration with the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur have established that low grade ores can be utilised after benefication. Pilot plant investigations are now contemplated. Industry will be advised after these are completed.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मैटलर्जिकल कार्यालय को स्थापित करने में कितना खर्च लगेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : ग़ालिबन आप का इशारा पाइलट स्केल कारखाने की ओर है। मैं इस के बारे में यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि इस में क्या खर्च होगा, लेकिन सेन्ट्रल प्राविन्सेज मैंगनीज़ और कम्पनी ने अपना कारख़ाना लगा दिया है और ग़ालिबन कुछ हफ्ता के बाद पाइलट प्लैन्ट वहां चालू हो जायेगा।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : मध्य प्रदेश में जो मैंगनीज है उसमें जो घटिया क़िस्म का

है क्या उस से कुछ बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री के० टी० मालवीय : जी हां, लैबोरेटरी में किया गया है । और इसी लिये मैंने अर्ज किया कि सी० पी० में एक मैंगनीज ओर कम्पनी है जो कि इस को इन्डस्ट्रियल स्केल पर करने जा रही है और कुछ हफ्ते के अन्दर उस का कारखाना चालू हो जायेगा ।

DEMANDS OF INDIAN NAVAL DOCK YARDS WORKERS

***723. Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that five thousand workers of the Indian Naval Dockyards observed "Demand Day" on the 28th May, 1953 at Bombay by wearing badges indicating their protest at the delay in the implementation of their demands?

(b) Are Government aware that they decided by a strike ballot to go on strike for an indefinite period if their demands were not implemented?

(c) Have Government considered their demands?

(d) If so, what is their decision?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Government is aware that a 'Demand Day' was observed on the 28th May 1953, by a percentage of the Indian Naval Dockyard Workers by wearing some type of badge.

(b) A notice was received from the Indian Naval Dockyard Employees' Union that the employees of the dockyard would go on an indefinite strike from the 15th June 1953; but was subsequently withdrawn. The strike did not take place.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The major demands of the Union were:

(i) Implementation of Kalyanwala Committee's recommendations.

(ii) Implementation of the Gadgil Committee's recommendations.

(iii) Classification of Fire Brigade personnel.

(iv) Recognition of the Union.

Government orders on the major recommendations of the Kalyanwala Committee's report have already been issued. The other recommendations of the Committee are under consideration. Orders on the Gadgil Committee's recommendations and on the classification of Fire Brigade personnel have also been issued. The question of recognition of the Union is under consideration.

Shri Gidwani: May I know how long Government will take to decide finally about the Gadgil Committee's recommendations?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have said that orders regarding the Gadgil Committee's recommendations have already been issued.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is Government aware that there has been recurring trouble in the naval dockyard in Bombay, especially from the time of the last war when the British Government took the unprecedented step of closing down an English daily "the Bombay Sentinel" edited by the famed and lamented B. G. Horniman and that trouble has been recurring there ever afterwards; and may I know what immediate and long-term steps Government propose to take in dealing sympathetically with the strikers?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not wish to go into the old history of this Union. It is true that in 1947 there was a strike, and subsequently there were factions in the Unions. There were law suits and the cases went up to the High Court. Still the two Unions are functioning there and quarrelling with each other. But no strike has taken place recently.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इन वर्कर्स ने अब तक साल भर के अन्दर कितने स्ट्राइक किये हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैंने अर्ज किया कि कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं हुआ है । स्ट्राइक का नोटिस

आया था । जब उन को समझाया गया कि उनके डिमाण्ड पर गौर हो रहा है तो उन की समझ में आ गया और स्ट्राइक का नोटिस विद्ड्रा हो गया ।

Shri Gidwani: When will the Union be recognized?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, the matter, as I said, is under consideration. The fact is that none of the office-bearers *viz.*, President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union which has applied for recognition are not at present employees of the dockyard, and the Government has to consider that aspect.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

*725. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether any anthropological survey has been carried out in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the Department of Anthropology before a sub-station was established at Port Blair?

(b) If so, what are the main findings of the survey?

(c) What steps have been taken to come in contact with the most hostile tribes, the Jarwas?

(d) How many and in which places have excavations already been made under the supervision of the sub-station there?

(e) Is the research work going on at the sub-station or at the headquarters?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A preliminary account of these investigations has been published in January 1952 in the Bulletin of the Department of Anthropology Vol. I No. 1 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The results are still being worked out and will be published in the later issues of the Bulletin.

(d) Excavations were carried out only in one place in the Beehive Islands.

(e) Research work is being carried on both at the sub-station and at the headquarters.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूं कि इस स्टेशन के खुलने से पहले क्या जरबा लोगों से कोई सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया था या नहीं, और अगर किया गया था तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सन् १९४८ से प्रायः हर साल कोशिश हो रही है और डाक्टर गुहा, मित्रा, चटर्जी और सरकार के नेतृत्व में एंथ्रापालाजी विभाग से पार्टियां जाती रही हैं इन लोगों से सम्पर्क करने के लिए । अभी तक ज्यादातर सम्पर्क उंग ट्राइब के साथ हो सका है । जरबा लोगों के साथ सम्पर्क नहीं हो सका है । हम को उंग लोगों की भाषा मालूम हो गयी है तो यह आशा की जाती है कि जो दूसरा ऐक्सपिडीशन जायेगा तो हम जरबा लोगों के साथ भी सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकेंगे ।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो सम्पर्क पार्टियां डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से जाती हैं उनमें हिन्दुस्तानी लोग कितने रहते हैं और विदेशी कितने रहते हैं ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैंने अर्ज किया कि सन् १९४८ से १९५२ तक जितनी पार्टियां गयी हैं वे सब हिन्दुस्तानियों के नेतृत्व में ही गयी हैं । सन् ४८ में डाक्टर गुहा गये, सन ५० में मित्रा गये, ५१ में सरकार गये और ५२ में चटर्जी गये । सन् १९५३ में जरूर एक इटालियन लिडियो सिप्रियानी गये जो कि वहां पर के सब स्टेशन के इंचार्ज हैं ।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : क्या यह जो अनुशोधन हो रहा है एंथ्रापालाजी डिपार्टमेंट का उसमें और जो अनुशोधन दूसरे मुल्कों में हो रहा है उसमें कोई फर्क है, या उन में और आपको यूनिवर्सिटियों में कोई संघर्ष है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मुझे संघर्ष की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो उंगिस लोग एंडमन छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह जाकर सैटिल हो गये हैं, वहां पर कोई ऐक्सकेवेशन का काम चल रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां, एक्स केवेशन तो कुछ हुए हैं और वहां पर कुछ उंग लोगों के इस्तैमाल करने की चीजें ऐक्सकेवेशन में मिली हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में सब स्टेशन पर और हैडक्वार्टर्स पर भी जांच पड़ताल हो रही है कुछ जरबा लोगों के भी इंस्ट्रूमेंट मिले हैं।

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know what makes us think that the Jarwas are the most hostile tribes? In what sense are they most hostile?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We do not know. They are elusive. Whenever attempts are made to contact them, they escape. They have been hostile also in previous years: right from 1825 up-to-date. Whenever attempts were made—several attempts were made—they murdered the people and bloodshed occurred.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know the extent to which this anthropological survey has been useful in improving the socio-economic conditions of the tribes in Andamans?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is premature to say anything now.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether any social survey has been undertaken by the National Sample Survey in this Island?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not that I know.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बीहाइव आइलेंड में ऐक्सकेवेशन का काम हो रहा है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह एंडमन आइलेंड्स में शामिल हैं और क्या बीहाइव आइलेंड और लिटिल एंडमान आइलेंड में हमारे आदमी ऐक्सकेवेशन करने के लिए भेजे गये हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : बीहाइव की तो सूचना दी है। वहां तो भेजे गये हैं। मगर दूसरी जगह की सूचना अभी मैं माननीय सदस्य को नहीं दे सकूंगा। मेरे पास वह है नहीं।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : इनकी अनुमानित संख्या क्या है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : नहीं मालूम।

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES IN KASHMIR

***726. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether there was a stipulation in the instrument of Accession between India and Kashmir that the Union of India would take over Kashmir State Telegraphs and Telephones with effect from the 1st June, 1953?

(b) If so, has it been taken over?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) There is no such stipulation but it is implicit in the Instrument of Accession that the telegraphs and telephones should be taken over when the arrangements are complete. No particular date was specified for the purpose.

(b) No.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know what arrangements have to be completed for taking over?

Dr. Katju: This matter has been under discussion between the Government of India and the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Many meetings have been held on the governmental level and I understand that the last date fixed for taking over was before 15th July. But, still some difficulties have arisen about the list of properties which should be handed over. I am sure that the whole matter will be finalised in the very near future.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know, up to now, whose has been the burden of the maintenance of these Posts and Telegraphs services in Kashmir? Is it of the Indian Union or of the Kashmir State?

Dr. Katju: I should like to have notice of the question for a definite answer. I cannot give the exact figures.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is the Postal Department of the State under the control of the Indian Union?

Mr. Chairman: We are concerned with Telegraphs and telephones here.

Dr. Katju: I said just now that the whole matter had been under discussion and I think that it will be finalised in the very near future. I would beg of the House not to go into further details.

डा० एन० बी० खरे : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बता सकते हैं कि जब १९४७ में ऐक्सेशन हो गया तो Take over करने में इतनी देर क्यों लगी ?

डा० काटजू : यह तो मैटर आफ़ हिस्ट्री है । आप पढ़ लीजिये और मैं भी पढ़ता हूं ।

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether there is any truth in the allegation said to have been made in the Kashmir State, that these departments are manned by Hindus only?

Dr. Katju: I do not think so.

Shri Damodara Menon: The hon. Minister was asked, who bears the burden of the expenditure on telegraphs and telephones in the Kashmir State. His answer was that he could not give the figures.

Dr. Katju: I said that I should like to have notice of the question. That is what I answered.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether Communications is not one of the subjects in respect of which Kashmir had acceded to India and if so, what is precisely the difficulty in taking over the Posts and Telegraphs?

Dr. Katju: I gave a long answer. Perhaps I was not audible. I said that in this matter there are some details; the question of properties list, compensation, etc. The State said, very well, if you want to take over our assets, you must pay compensation for the same. All that was being gone into, let us say, at a leisurely pace till the final meetings were held in March and April, 1953, and ultimately a date was fixed for taking over in July 1953. Again, some difficulties have arisen about the actual properties which should be handed over. I said that I am confident that all these details will now be finalised very soon and these Posts and Telegraphs will be handed over. I would like the House to have a little patience. The hon. Members know the history of Kashmir.

डा० एन० बी० खरे : कुछ गोलमाल है ऐसा आप साफ़ साफ़ क़बूल क्यों नहीं करते ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; next question.

THROWING OF BOMB IN KOTWALI POLICE STATION, DELHI

***727. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether any persons have been arrested so far in connection with the throwing of a bomb in Kotwali Police Station, Delhi, in the early hours of the 2nd June, 1953?

(b) If so, how many?

(c) How many police-men were injured?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A hand grenade was thrown into the compound of Kotwali Police Station, Delhi, on 2nd June 1953 during the investigation of the case, 3 men have been arrested so far. The investigation is still proceeding.

(c) 5 police-men received minor injuries.

Shri N. P. Sinha: Has this investigation revealed any political motive behind it?

Shri Datar: I should not like to disclose anything at this stage because any information that I disclose would be of use to the culprits and I have no desire to oblige them.

PAYMENT OF RS. 50 LAKHS TO NIZAM

*728. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no time limit has been fixed (as in the case of compensation to jagirdars under the Jagirdari and Zamindari Abolition Act) regarding the payment of Rs. 50 lakhs yearly to the Nizam in lieu of his personal estate taken over by Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The Nizam is paid a sum of Osmania Sicca Rupees 50 lakhs by the Hyderabad State, a substantial portion of which represents compensation for Sarf-e-Khas, the personal estate of the Nizam. The payment is for the lifetime of the present Nizam.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the so-called Adviser to the Nizam has issued a pamphlet making serious allegations that the Government of India was responsible for the starvation of Nizam's relations?

Dr. Katju: It may be true. It is really a fact that the Nizam is, I think, supporting a lot of old retainers, who have been in the service of the Nizam's family for about two centuries. That is also the state of affairs in many other States. It has nothing to do with political services.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Is the hon. Minister aware that the ex-employees of the Sarf-e-Khas of the Nizam have offered Satyagraha for non-payment of their dues?

Dr. Katju: I have read that in the newspapers.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Before I call any Member he should not start putting the question. This creates confusion.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Is it a fact that the Nizam has issued a *firman* to the effect that only non-Hindus should be employed in the service of Sarf-e-Khas?

Dr. Katju: I am not aware of it. I want notice.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether in the case of other Zamindars, Rajas and Maharajas there are not servants who have been there for centuries and then why is this invidious distinction made in the case of the Nizam?

Dr. Katju: I repeat with your permission, Sir, that this is a matter of old history. This Parliament had approved of it. Unless and until you change the Constitution and go back upon the agreement, it ought to be carried out.

AGE OF SUPERANNUATION FOR JUDGES

*729. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to raise the age of superannuation of the Judges of the High Courts of India?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): No.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know, Sir, why the subsequent portions of my question have not been answered?

If they have been rejected, may I know for what reasons?

Dr. Katju: I would like to have notice of the same.

Mr. Chairman: It has been answered. What portion of the question do you mean?

Shri Keshavaiengar: The question as originally put by me has not been answered. I have not had any communication before as to the reasons for not answering the remaining portions.

Mr. Chairman: The question as it appears on the Question List has been answered.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, may I know in view of the fears expressed by the subordinate judiciary and various other organizations of lawyers, will the Government categorically state that the Central Government is not proposing to raise the age of superannuation?

Dr. Katju: I cannot imagine anything more categorical than a categorical negative.

BANIHAL CART ROAD IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*730. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether the Government of India make any contribution for the maintenance of the Banihal Cart Road in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

(b) If so, what is the total amount spent so far on this road since 1947?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 41·43 lakhs.

बंगाली साहित्यिक को सहायता

*७३१. **सेठ गोविन्द दास** : (क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक रोगी बंगाली साहित्यिक को आर्थिक सहायता दी है जिससे कि वह विदेश जाकर अपना स्वास्थ्य सुधार सके ?

(ख) यदि हां तो कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid by the Government of India to the Nazrul Naramoy Samity, Calcutta, for the medical treatment in Europe of Kazi Nazrul Islam.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस के पहले भी इस प्रकार की कोई सहायता किसी साहित्यिक को दी गयी है ?

ملسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) : نہیں-اس کے پہلے کوئی اس طرح کی رقم نہیں دی گئی ہے –

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No. Such assistance has not been given to anybody before this.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात की गयी है, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार का कोई कोष केन्द्रीय सरकार बनाना चाहती है कि जिससे इस प्रकार के साहित्यिकों को आगे भी इस तरह से सहायता मिल सके ?

مولانا آزاد : ہاں-گورنمنٹ کی یہی پالیسی ہے کہ ہر سال بجٹ میں کچھ روپیہ اس طرح کے کام کے لئے رکھا جائے –

[Maulana Azad: Yes, it is the policy of Government to set apart some money in the budget every year for such work.]

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या ऐसी और कोई दरख्वास्तें गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश ह

जिन में सहायता मांगी गयी है ?

مولانا آزاد : ہاں-بہت سی درخواستیں ہیں اور گورنمنٹ ان پر غور کر رہی ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** Yes, there are many applications and Government is considering them.]

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether this particular case has been recommended by the Government of Bengal?

مولانا آزاد : گورنمنٹ بنگال کی سفارش پر یہ کاروائی کی گئی ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** These steps have been taken on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इस तरह की दरख्वास्तों का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक इन दरख्वास्तों के निर्णय करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई साहित्यिकों से या भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तीय सरकारों से सलाह ली जायगी ?

مولانا آزاد : ہاں - اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں سے صلاح لی جائیگی - لیکن ابھی اس کے لئے کوئی الگ کمیٹی نہیں بنائی گئی ہے - گورنمنٹ خود ان پر غور کرتی ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** Yes, the State Governments will be consulted, but at present no separate committee has been set up for this. Government itself consider them.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि जहां तक देश में जो इस प्रकार की भिन्न भिन्न साहित्यिक संस्थायें हैं उन से इस विषय में सलाह ली जाय ?

مولانا آزاد - گورنمنٹ اس پر غور کریگی -

[**Maulana Azad:** Government will consider it.]

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether similar case regarding Mr. Sheopujan Sahay was recommended by the Government of Bihar and what amount has been offered to implement it?

مولانا آزاد - نام تو اس وقت میرے دھیان میں نہیں ہے - لیکن گورنمنٹ بہار کی سفارش آئی تھی اس پر کارروائی کی گئی -

[**Maulana Azad:** I do not remember the name at the moment but a recommendation was received from the Government of Bihar and action was taken thereon.]

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह साहित्य का कोटा प्रत्येक प्राविन्सवाइज़ अलग अलग है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : नहीं, ऐसा कोई स्टेटवाइज कोटा नहीं रखा गया है ।

Sales Tax

*732. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the Committee of officials asked to work out detailed measures to implement the principles formulated by the Committee of Ministers appointed by the Finance Ministers' Conference held in October, 1952 with regard to levy of sales tax on export, import and inter-State trade has submitted its report?

(b) If so, what are the important measures suggested by that Committee?

(c) To what extent have these new measures been put into operation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The Officials Committee met in November, 1952 and submitted an interim report to the Government. But the Committee could

not come to any definite conclusions in the absence of an authoritative interpretation of the Article 286 by the Supreme Court. Such an interpretation has now been given by the Supreme Court in their judgment in certain cases regarding Sales Tax. This interpretation is at present under consideration and comments of the State Governments have been invited on certain issues arising as a result of the Supreme Court's interpretation. On receipt of such comments, a meeting of the Officials' Committee will be convened. The various issues concerning the Finance Ministers' Conference Agreement will also be considered further at this meeting.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any instructions have been sent to the various State Governments concerned to stop further proceedings with regard to Sales Tax arising out of the judgment of the Supreme Court?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): Yes, Sir. A circular has been already issued by the Central Government advising them not to proceed with the notices asking the dealers in other States to pay Sales Tax for the period January 26th to the date of the Supreme Court judgment, *i.e.*, retrospectively.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal before the Government to convene a conference of State Finance Ministers to consider the situation arising out of this judgment?

Shri M. C. Shah: At present, no, Sir.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any representation or representations have been received by the Central Government from the trading community with regard to their grievances and hardships caused by this?

Shri M. C. Shah: Many representations have been received from various States from trading communities.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: May I know if the notices which have already been received by the merchants from the various State Governments will be considered as cancelled?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have advised the State Governments to do so. We have not yet received replies from the State Governments except West Bengal and West Bengal Government has said that they have not issued such notices We are awaiting the replies from the other States. We have sent reminders to the various States.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Minister has just stated that there is no desire to call a conference of State Finance Ministers in the near future. May I know what other methods are they going to adopt to expedite decision on this matter?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I have already stated in my reply, the Officials' Committee will be convened very soon. Thereafter the matter will be considered further.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Government is considering or proposes to consider amendment of this Article of the Constitution with a view to clear up the matter?

Shri M. C. Shah: I cannot reply to that question just now. The question of amending the Article does not arise for the present. We will await the replies of the State Governments, and the conclusions to be arrived at by the officials meeting that is going to be convened very soon.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the names of the States which have so far replied to the circular?

Shri M. C. Shah: I said except West Bengal, no Government has so far replied.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Bombay Government has recently abolished the system of multi-point Sales Tax and introduced two-point Sales Tax. Has it been done in consultation with the Central Government?

Shri M. C. Shah: Sales Tax is a subject of the State Governments. We are

only concerned with essential commodities, and about that they have consulted the Central Government.

STIPENDS

*733. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to offer stipends for vocational and technical training for ex-service men;

(b) if so, the number and value of stipends proposed to be offered this year; and

(c) when such training will begin?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of stipends offered during this year is 200 and their monetary value is Rs. 25 p.m. per ex-serviceman trainee.

(c) Vocational training for this year started from the 1st August 1953 and technical training will start from February 1954.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : किस किस जगह पर यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ?

Sardar Majithia: I have got a very long list. I wonder if you want me to read it out. It is all over the place. For the information of the hon. Member, there are about 32 places for technical, and 26 for vocational training.

लाला अचिन्त राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐक्स-सर्विसेमेन की लिस्ट में आई० एन० ए० के आदमी भी शामिल होते ह ?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, certainly.

Shri Punnoose: Is there any machinery to select the persons, and are arrangements made to see that representation is given to all the States?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, there is no bar for any State.

Shri Punnoose: Is there a positive step to see that ex-servicemen from all the States get the benefit.

Sardar Majithia: Yes, no State is barred from it, and people from all the States as the applications turn up, are selected.

Shri Punnoose: What is the machinery for the selection?

Sardar Majithia: The machinery is of course, the Government machinery.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether, after the training, they are provided with employment?

Sardar Majithia: The very idea of giving them technical training is that they should be able to earn their livelihood.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि जिस तादाद में ऐक्स-सर्विसमैन को वोकेशनल और टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स में लिया जाता था, उनकी परसेंटेज बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जायगा ?

Sardar Majithia: About that question, it is always under the consideration of the Government, and as the need arises, it certainly is accommodated.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know how many of the I.N.A. personnel have so far been offered stipends?

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid I have not got those figures with me, but if the hon. Member puts a question on it, I shall let him know.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there has been any representation from the South that proper justice is not done to ex-servicemen?

Sardar Majithia: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to give us the total number of persons who are benefited by this stipend in Madras State?

Sardar Majithia: I have not got the break-up of the figures for the different States, but as I have already said, this year provision has been made for two hundred stipends. I can add here that in the very first year provision was made for 500 trainees, but they were not forthcoming.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: Question (a) is whether Government propose to offer stipends for vocational and technical training for ex-servicemen. Does the Government intend to give training to ex-service women?

Sardar Majithia: According to our Constitution, they have been given equal rights, and there is no distinction.

LAMPHELPAT AREA

*734. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) (i) the acreage of land under cultivation in Lamphelpat area in Manipur, (ii) the quantity of paddy annually produced and (iii) the number of persons owning the land;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Manipur have decided to convert the fields into grazing ground;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any protests have been received by the cultivators concerned; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) (i) 744.462 acres.

(ii) 28,800 maunds approximately.

(iii) 400.

(b) No.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

*735. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Government of India originally proposed to appoint four Advisers for the Advisory Council of Manipur?

(b) If so, how and why the fifth person was appointed?

(c) How are portfolios distributed and what portfolios are held by each of the Advisers?

(d) What are the functions and responsibilities of these Advisers?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). Various proposals were under consideration regarding the number of Advisers in Manipur and the final decision taken was that there should be five Advisers.

(c) The portfolios are distributed by the Chief Commissioner among his Advisers in pursuance of Clause 1 of the Standing Orders issued by the President under the Manipur (Council of Advisers) Order, 1953. A statement showing the portfolios assigned to each Adviser is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 3.]

(d) Subject to the provisions of the Standing Orders, the Council of Advisers is to assist the Chief Commissioner in the discharge of his functions under Article 239 of the Constitution.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know, Sir, whether these Advisers have asked the Government of India to dissolve this Advisory Council, and introduce a Legislative Assembly on the 15th August?

Dr. Katju: I could not hear.

Mr. Chairman: The Question Hour is over (*Interruptions*).

Shri K. K. Basu: The question was put before the question hour was over, and the hon. Minister was unnecessarily wasting time. That is a very important question, and it should be answered.

Mr. Chairman: Why should the hon. Member get so angry? The hon. Minister is saying that he has not understood the question, and the question-hour is over. If the hon. Member was safeguarding his own interest, I could understand him. It is another hon. Member's question. At any rate there is no case for getting angry.

Shri K. K. Basu: I am considering the interest of every individual Member. It is the right of every individual Member to know the answer to every question that is put.

Mr. Chairman: When a question is put, and it is not properly understood, and meanwhile the question hour is over, what is to be done? (Interruptions) Order, order.

Shri K. K. Basu: You said that we have not behaved properly. I take strong objection to that.....

Mr. Chairman: I only said that there was no cause for the hon. Member getting so angry. I am not suggesting to the hon. Minister that he is not to answer that question. He did not understand the question.

I only said, why should the hon. Member get so angry.

Shri K. K. Basu: How did you get that impression?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member rose so abruptly and it so appeared from the manner of his speech. So I was not wrong in saying that.

Shri K. K. Basu: That might be your individual opinion.

Mr. Chairman: It is my individual opinion. I am here to express my own opinion.

Dr. Katju: In order to cut short the whole thing, may I ask the hon. Member to send me the question in writing, and I shall send him a reply. What is the good of going into temper for nothing?

Mr. Chairman: Even the Chair is anxious that all the questions that are put here should be answered, and properly too, so that the rights of hon. Members may be safeguarded. But the suggestion made by the hon. Member seems to be that either the hon. Minister has chosen not to understand the question, or that the Chair is a party to the evasion of the question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INSTITUTIONS UNDER BASIC EDUCATION SCHEME

***721. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions imparting training in Basic Education in India; and

(b) the total number of trainees in each institution?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 4.]

RE-ORGANISATION OF ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

***722. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following two schemes have been finalised

(i) the scheme of re-organisation of the Zoological Survey of India; and

(ii) the scheme of re-organisation of the Botanical Survey of India; and

(b) if so, at what stage of progress they are?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Both the schemes are under Government's urgent consideration.

GIRL-CADETS IN THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS

*724. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether girl-cadets who are getting training in National Cadet Corps would be taken in regular army service?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): Women are not eligible for recruitment into the Army except as doctors and nurses.

BOOKS PRESENTED TO FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

*736. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to unstarred question No. 329 asked on the 2nd March, 1953 and state how many of the books presented to other countries were written in Indian languages?

(b) How is the selection of books made for this purpose?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 310.

(b) The selection is made from standard lists of publications and according to the demands made by foreign institutions.

MINERAL ADVISORY BOARD

*737. **Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state when the first meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board was held and what decisions were taken?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The meeting was held on the 7th August, 1953. A statement giving the resolutions passed by the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 5.]

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

*738. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the working of the authorized agency system for Small Savings Scheme in Bombay, Madras and West Bengal;

(b) if so, what are their conclusions;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the experiment to other parts of the country;

(d) if so, to what parts; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On the whole the authorised agency system has worked well. It has already been decided to extend it in a modified form in connection with the Women's Small Savings Campaign and to certain other cases. Its continuation as well as its extension elsewhere is now under active consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN

*739. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agricultural loan that has been sanctioned by the Government of Tripura for the year 1953-54; and

(b) what amount out of this has already been distributed among the peasants?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Rupees one lakh.

(b) Rs. 98,000 approximately.

ORDNANCE FACTORY, AMBARNATH

*740. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to reply to part (c) of starred question No. 2199 answered on the 15th May, 1953 regarding the memorandum submitted by the Ordnance

Factory Employees' Union, Ambarnath and state:

(a) the action taken to provide accommodation for the employees of that ordnance factory; and

(b) whether any house rent allowance is being paid to them since many of them working there, have been transferred from different factories in India?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Out of 2,600 employees of the Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath almost 50 per cent. have already been provided with residential accommodation. In addition, 288 quarters are under construction.

(b) No. Population is the determining factor for classification of cities for the grant of house rent allowance. As the population of Ambarnath falls short of one lakh, no house rent is admissible to Central Government employees there.

ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN

388. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the extent of help given by the Centre to Rajasthan to combat food scarcity conditions there in regard to each of the following items separately during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53:—

(i) loan advanced;

(ii) grant towards gratuitous relief;

(iii) contributions made from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund; and

(iv) quantity of foodgrains supplied in excess of the normal quota?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (i) to (iii). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 6.]

(iv) There is no "normal quota" as such for a State. The requirements of the State including those to meet famine conditions are assessed for each calender year and effort is made to meet these requirements as far as possible in full. During the calender years 1951 and 1952 70,000 and 11,000 tons of foodgrains respectively were allotted to Rajasthan.

NATIONAL INCOME COMMITTEE

389. Shri N. L. Joshi: (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the final report of the National Income Committee has been finalized?

(b) If so, will Government place a copy of the same on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The final report of the National Income Committee has not been finalised so far. It is, however, expected to be finalized shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CONDUCT RULES

390. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred Question No. 231 asked on the 23rd June, 1952 and state when the revised Government Servants Conduct Rules will be ready and placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The draft of the Conduct Rules for the All-India Services has been referred to the State Governments whose comments are awaited. Similar rules for the Central Services will be issued after the rules for the All-India Services have been finalised.

NATIONAL SAVINGS FUND

391. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what was the total amount of commission paid for the increase in the National Savings Fund during 1952-53 over the amount of 1951-52?

(b) What were the total establishment charges of the Savings Scheme Organisation during 1952-53?

(c) What was the total amount spent on publicity and propaganda by this Organisation during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). I would invite attention to the reply I gave on the 18th August, 1953 to Unstarred Question No. 330 by Shri Heda.

FOREIGN EMPLOYEES OF COMMERCIAL CONCERNS

392. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of applications scrutinized by Government during 1952-53 from foreign employees of commercial concerns in India for—

(i) entry into India, and

(ii) extension of stay?

(b) In how many cases were such applications refused?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) (i) 403.

(a) (ii) 503.

(b) 39.

B. C. G. CENTRES

393. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: (a) Will the **Minister of States** be pleased to state whether Government have started any B. C. G. Vaccination Centres in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

(b) If so, what is the annual expenditure incurred on these Centres?

(c) Is the entire expenditure borne by the Central Government or is any contribution made by the State Government also?

(d) How many persons on an average are vaccinated monthly?

(e) How many persons have so far been vaccinated in Jammu and Kashmir, separately?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) B.C.G. Vaccination Centres in Jammu and Kashmir have been started by the Government of the State with the assistance of the Government of India and the International Tuberculosis Campaign.

(b) The figures of annual expenditure incurred by the Government of India on account of the vaccine and tuberculin supplied free are given below:—

1950-51	Rs. 3,316-12-6.
1951-52	Rs. 2,441-13-0.
1952-53	Rs. 1,738-15-6.
1953-54 (upto July)	Rs. 449-4-0.

(c) Except for the supply of B.C.G. Vaccine and Tuberculin by the Government of India as indicated in answer to Part (b), the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) About 2,700.

(e) The number of persons vaccinated upto 30th June 1953 in Jammu and Kashmir separately are as under:

Jammu	41,715.
Kashmir	55,556.
Total	97,281.

SCHOLARSHIPS

394. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number and amount of scholarships granted to students of Manipur for higher education during 1951-52 and 1952-53?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां

३९५. श्री बादशाह गुप्त: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५३-५४ के आय व्ययक में अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों की शिक्षा के लिए कितनी राशि पृथकरक्षित की गई है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The matter

primarily concerns the State Governments. So far as the Central Government are concerned, out of the provision of Rs. 40,00,000 for the year 1953-54 made by the Ministry of Education for the scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Class students pursuing post-matriculation education, a sum of Rs. 7,20,000 is proposed to be earmarked for the Scheduled Tribes.

Under Article 275 of the Constitution lump grants are also paid to Part A and B States by the Ministry of Home Affairs from the consolidated fund of India for their development schemes, including educational schemes, for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas. Out of these grants, totalling Rs. 183·73 lakhs during the year 1953-54, grants for educational schemes amount approximately to Rs. 39·32 lakhs.

Similar grants are also paid for the welfare of the Tribal People in Part C States. Grants to these for the current year are yet to be finalised.

Dated....25.11.2014....

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Saturday, 22nd August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

8-17 A.M.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): With your permission, Sir, may I refer to the resolution passed by this House on the 12th March, 1953, regarding the PEPSU Proclamation by the President assuming certain powers regarding the administration of the State? Under article 356 of the Constitution, the life of the resolution is six months, and it expires sometime next month. In the list of official business circulated to hon. Members, nothing has been mentioned about the Government's intentions regarding the future of this Proclamation.

Further, every Act enacted by the President, regarding PEPSU must be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as convenient, and now the House is in session, but that has not been done.

May I ask of the hon. Minister about the intentions of the Government, as to whether they propose to bring forward another resolution, and if so to agree to a debate, before the session is over?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I shall bring before the House another resolution. I have already communicated to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that a day should be arranged for this purpose, before the House rises.

So far as the Acts are concerned, up till now, the President has not enacted any Act for PEPSU. As soon as that is done, the provisions of the Constitution shall be complied with, and the Act laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to what appeared in the papers yesterday regarding the Presidential Act, concerning promoting disaffection of the police.

Dr. Katju: I do not know if it has been gazetted. It is going to be gazetted. As soon as it has been gazetted, we shall lay it on the Table of the House

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Shri Sushil Kumar Pateria:

> "I wish to inform you that on account of the delicate health of my mother, it has not been possible for me to attend the present session of the House.

[Mr. Chairman]

I hope you will realise my difficulties and excuse my absence from the session."

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Sushil Kumar Pateria for remaining absent from all meetings of the House during the present session?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Leave was granted.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House that up to the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, two nominations were received. Subsequently one Member withdrew his candidature. As the number of the remaining candidate was thus equal to the number of vacancy in the Corporation. I declare the following Member to be duly elected:

Shri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications in accordance with Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

(i) Central Excises Notification No. 15, dated the 9th June, 1953.

(ii) Central Excises Notification No. 17, dated the 29th July 1953;

(iii) Central Excises Notification No. 18, dated the 29th July 1953; and

(iv) Central Excises Notification No. 19, dated the 8th August, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S—104]

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Repersentation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, be extended up to the last day of the first week of the next session."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May we know the reason?

Shri Biswas: The reason is this. The Select Committee has already held several meetings. The provisions of the amending Bill are being subjected to a very minute analysis and scrutiny. That has taken time, and we have not yet been able to reach even the seventh or eighth clause. It is not anticipated that the examination of the entire Bill will be over in the next few days, and so there will be hardly any chance of bringing this Bill before the two Houses, this session. That is why the Select Committee suggested that the presentation of its Report might be deferred till the end of the first week of the next session.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The hon. Minister stated, while he made his speech moving the Bill, that this Bill should be passed in this session, and that there should not be any delay or postponement of this Bill. May I know why the hon. Minister has gone back on his statement?

Shri Biswas: That was and is still the intention of the Government, but the Bill is now in the hands of the Select Committee, and the Minister cannot have his own way against the wishes of the Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

ANDHRA STATE BILL

Clause 28.—(*High Court for Andhra*)

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the Andhra State Bill.

We have finished up to clause 27. We shall now take up clause 28. There are amendments to this clause.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have given one more amendment to clause 28.

Mr. Chairman: First let me inquire of hon. Members which of the amendments they are willing to move.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): I am not moving my amendment.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I am moving my amendment.

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Before moving my amendment, I want to have some explanation from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I first want to know which hon. Members want to move which amendments.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I beg to move:

In page 9, lines 11 and 12, *for* "the 1st day of January, 1956" *substitute* "the 1st day of June 1954".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved.

In page 9, lines 11 and 12, *for* "the 1st day of January, 1956" *substitute* "the 1st day of June 1954".

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Sir, I move:

In page 9, lines 11 and 12, *for* "the 1st day of January, 1956" *substitute* "the 1st day of July 1954".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 9, lines 11 and 12, *for* "the 1st day of January, 1956" *substitute* "the 1st day of June 1954".

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: In the course of this speech extending the time up to 1956, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, has stated that the High Court has to be housed with dignity and therefore, some time will be necessary to enable the Andhra State to erect such buildings as would conveniently accommodate the High Court. My respectful submission to this House is that the High Court of any State derives its dignity from the integrity, impartiality and independence exercised by it in the course of judgments. It is not the palatial buildings in which a High Court is located that add to its dignity. After all if we trace back to the origin of the agitation for an Andhra State, it will be noted that once it was decided that the capital for the Andhra State should be only within the territory of the Andhra State, it was agreed on both sides, namely, Andhras and Tamilians that the High Court also should be located simultaneously within the territory of the Andhra State itself. In fact, I may invite the attention of the House to the resolution passed by the Madras Assembly itself limiting the time to 1954. So my respectful submission is that once the Andhra State is capable of selecting its own locality within its territory for its Capital, no difficulty or inconvenience can be experienced in locating the High Court also. So in that view, my respectful submission is

[Shri S. V. L. Narasimham]

that the limit of the period of one year would certainly be sufficient and in that spirit I have moved this amendment.

Shri Nanadas: This is also regarding the date from which the High Court of Andhra should function. Since the time Mr. Justice Wanchoo arrived in Andhra, the Andhra public have wanted that the Andhra High Court also should function in the territory of Andhra simultaneously with the formation of Andhra. There have been a great feeling among the Andhra public regarding this. We want that the High Court also should function in Andhra from the 1st day of October. But in his speech, the hon. Home Minister said that the time required for the establishment of the Andhra High Court, that is, buildings and other facilities, is too meagre and there must be sufficient time. But in the case of the capital, no such time is required. For the capital also the Government have to provide many facilities. They will have to provide accommodation for thousands of officers and staff, but in the case of High Court only the Government wants some time. I fail to understand why the Government want such a long time as up to January 1956. Hence I request that the Government should clearly state from which date the High Court of Andhra will be allowed to function in the territory of Andhra itself. According to the resolution passed in the Madras Legislative Assembly, we wish that the High Court should function at least from the 1st day of June 1954. In the absence of a clear explanation from the Government, I would like to press which is similar to the one moved by Shri S. V. L. Narasimham.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): We from Madras also say that if they are in a position to have the High Court earlier, they may be allowed to do so, and with all goodwill we will allow them to go and establish their High Court in Andhra Desh. We are not at all in a mood to do anything in the way of their shifting their High Court on or before the appointed day. We appreciate their point and I request that the hon. Minister may be pleased and kind enough to see that the High Court also is shifted.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): About this High Court, there is a very intriguing point. If you peruse the report of Mr. Wanchoo, it has been stated there that 60 per cent. of the income of the Madras High Court today is from the Andhra area. Ever since the report came out, there has been a section of people in Madras who have been anxious to retain a joint High Court both for the Andhra and the Madras States.

Now, the hon. Home Minister has been very much pleased to state that his heart does not permit him to send the Judges to sit under the tree and to house the advocates in tents in Kurnool. But when we are able to send a Governor, who is supposed to be the epitome of the self-respect and dignity of the State, into places where there are not even trees, not even holes to protect himself from the sun and rain, what is the harm in sending the Judges and advocates? Moreover, it is rather very unkind on the part of the future Andhra State to allow the clientele to come all the way from places like Vizag or Srikakulam—which are really 500 to 600 miles away—to Madras and expend what little they have.

Another point is this. After all, the Andhra State High Court must have its own Judges and in appointing the Judges the Chief Justice will have a great say. As long as the Chief Justice of Madras will function as the Chief Justice of Andhra State, I am not sure that in the matter of appointment, the Andhras might not suffer. As you know, Sir, the Andhra State today is to a great extent an indirect result of the ill treatment meted out to them by the present Madras State. Therefore, considering all these points I wish that the amendments now

tabled to have the High Court of Andhra established before 1954 may be accepted by the Government.

Shri Raghavachari: May I know whether the whole clause 28 is under discussion or only the first part of it?

Mr. Chairman: Clause 28. The hon. Member may speak on the whole clause, if he so pleases.

Shri Raghavachari: Yes. I have before me the proposed amendment of Government to add a sub-clause (4) also to this, which is given notice of today.

Mr. Chairman: That has not yet been moved. The hon. Member may then wait till it is moved.

Shri Raghavachari: It is intimately connected with that also.

Mr. Chairman: It would be better if I ask the hon. Minister to move the amendment and then the hon. Member may speak.

Shri Raghavachari: That would be better.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

In page 9, *after* line 23, *insert*:

"(4) The principal seat of the High Court of Andhra shall be at such place as the Governor of Andhra may, before the prescribed day, by order, appoint:

Provided that if a resolution recommending any place for such principal seat is adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Andhra, such place shall be appointed by the Governor as the principal seat."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 9, *after* line 23, *insert*:

"(4) The principal seat of the High Court of Andhra shall be at such place as the Governor of Andhra may, before the prescribed day, by order, appoint:

Provided that if a resolution recommending any place for such principal seat is adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Andhra, such place shall be appointed by the Governor as the principal seat."

Shri Raghavachari: Now that the other proposal by way of amendment is also before the House, I only wish to stress two or three points. The reason for the amendment of the date of 1st January, 1956 to some other earlier date as recommended by the Legislative Assembly of Madras, that is, to 1st June, 1954, or 1st July, 1954 —as I have given notice of an amendment—is this. Sub-clause (2) makes provision no doubt that the date may be accelerated by a resolution. But if one reads the language of the Bill, it does not necessarily compel a date being fixed in conformity with it notwithstanding the explicit intention of the Andhra Assembly, expressed. It is possible that in spite of the resolution, it is open to the President to fix a date that is later than the date resolved upon but earlier than the first day of January, 1956, though it is not expected that such a meticulous use would be made of the language. The President may be pleased to declare a day which technically answers the provision but not the spirit or the intention. Therefore, there is the necessity to alter the prescribed date, namely, 1st January, 1956 to 1st July, 1954.

It appears to be the intention of the Government that with due respect and regard to the intentions expressed by the Legislative Assembly of Andhra the date would be fixed. Therefore, if that is the intention, then I only request the hon. Home Minister to make that perfectly clear and that would allay a considerable amount of suspicion in the minds of some of us.

Sub-clause (4) that is now being added refers to the principal seat of the High Court. This incidentally makes us consider a part of clause 30 that is to come.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): We will come to that later.

Shri Raghavachari: I am not complicating that. The principal seat of the High Court which was originally intended to be fixed by some other authority has now been the subject of this amendment here and in this amendment, proposed sub-clause (4), by the proviso, the power to fix the principal seat of the High Court is given to the Legislative Assembly. That would certainly make for a satisfactory arrangement as regards both the date and the seat of business of the High Court. By this proposed amendment, much of the difficulty about the location would be removed. But, as regards the necessity to advance the date to 1954, as I have submitted, if the hon. Minister is prepared to give the assurance that the date will be fixed by the President in consonance with the desire of the Assembly when it resolves under sub-clause (2), then I think I need not press the amendment that I have given notice of for 1st July, 1954.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Andhra State is going to be formed very soon. When a new State is formed, it is proper in every respect that that new State should have in its area not only the capital but also the High Court and the Governor's residence. But, now the Bill provides that a separate High Court for Andhra will be established on or before the first day of January, 1956. So, for more than two years the Madras High Court has to function for the new Andhra State also. What I want to say is that the people of the Andhra province will have to undergo many difficulties in coming to Madras City and so I suggest that a separate High Court for the new State may be formed soon so that the people of Andhra will be benefited. When the capital for the new Andhra State is going to be located at Kurnool why should the new State have its highest judiciary at Madras? Why should not they establish a separate High Court for the Andhra Desh immediately or at least in the near future? So, I suggest the first day of April, 1954 for the establishment of a separate High Court for the Andhra State and it will be very convenient to the Andhras. If the Andhra State will be having its High Court at Madras for more than two years the feelings of the Tamilians will be embittered and then there may arise some difficulties. So, I request the hon. Home Minister to consider this point and to suggest to the new Andhra Government to make arrangements for the early establishment of the High Court in the area of the new Andhra State.

Dr. Katju: I am indeed rather sad to hear from one hon. Member that there is any suspicion of any sort or description in their minds. Many amendments have been tabled. I believe, based on that suspicion. Evidently, there is some misapprehension. You will please recollect that Chief Justice Wanchoo, who in his report recommended giving effect to the views expressed by the Andhras at that time that the temporary capital of the executive Government should be Madras for a number of years, went further and said that so far as the High Court was concerned, he was of the opinion that the High Court should continue at Madras even longer and at page 8 of his report he goes into the reasons. I am not going to take up the time of the House by reading that. All that is now past history.

The seat of the executive Government is going to Andhra Desh immediately. Well and good. So far as the High Court is concerned, I am aware of the views expressed by the Madras Legislature. In the original Bill which was sent to Madras there was no mention of the period of time that the High Court would continue in Madras, but the President had the discretion to have a new Andhra High Court established for the Andhra territory. I wish to make it quite clear that

the date mentioned in the present Bill has been mentioned purely out of regard for the convenience of the Andhra people. If the Andhra Legislative Assembly meeting at any time after the appointed day, namely the 1st of October, pass a resolution saying that they would like to have the Andhra High Court established in Andhra and by another resolution say which in their opinion should be the principal seat of the Andhra High Court, the President here shall give effect to their opinion and make an order for the establishment of the Andhra High Court as from the date suggested by them. I take them all to be reasonable people, responsible people. The Governor of Andhra Desh will immediately pass an order fixing the headquarters at the place which the Legislature nominates. I do not want to trave over the ground which I covered yesterday; I would only say to my friends in Andhra Desh that when they are considering this question of the establishment of the Andhra High Court they should bear in mind many relevant considerations and not act in haste.

The High Court, as Mr. Justice Wanchoo has mentioned, requires a lot of preparation. You have got to have a building; then the law libraries for the Judges; law libraries for the advocates; advocates' chambers, some place where the litigants might sit, houses for Judges, for the staff, for the advocates, and all that. When you have considered all this and come to the conclusion that you would like to have a High Court in Andhra Desh from the 1st of February, 1954, we will have no objection: it is your look-out: if you can do all that, so much the better. A suspicion was expressed that the Central Government had at the back of its mind a desire to continue the High Court in Madras for an indefinite time. I tell you plainly, I was rather pained to hear that remark. My hon. friend expressed a lurking suspicion that supposing the Andhra Legislature passed a resolution that a High Court should be established in Andhra, say from the 1st of April, 1955, the President may ignore that resolution and not establish a High Court from the 1st of April 1955, and not even from the 1st of January, 1956, because he cannot do it. He might hold up his hand and advance the date just by fifteen days or a month and say: Very well, I am going to establish the High Court from the 1st of December, thereby prolonging the life of the High Court in Madras, so far as the Andhra people are concerned, by another five months. There is not the slightest intention of that. You may take it from me as a complete assurance from the Government of India that the whole of this clause is based purely upon the interest and convenience of the people of Andhra —nothing else. So far as the Madras people are concerned they do not come into the picture. It is entirely a domestic matter of yours.

We thought that you will, in the first instance, be probably concerned with the big question which will arise about the establishment of your capital. Today is the 22nd of August. The appointed day is 1st of October. You go there: you will have to make arrangements for the Legislature; there are lots of other questions. If you are in a hurry to fix up your High Court you may be involved in many difficulties. We thought we will give you time: we will give you time till the 1st of January 1956 to make arrangements at your leisure. If you think that you can make arrangements both for the location of the High Court and the principal seat of Government, you are welcome to do it. So far as the President is concerned, he would very much like to be guided by your Legislature. Please remember, in the Bill there is no suggestion that the Governor of the residuary State of Madras shall have to be consulted or the Chief Justice of Madras High Court will have to be consulted. It is entirely the wish of the Andhra Legislature. What more do you want? We have

[Dr. Katju]

advanced the date or rather postponed the date from the 1st of June, 1954 —which came to us from Madras—by nineteen months to give you a little more time to consider. If you think you can make it 1st of June, well and good. If you think you can establish the High Court earlier still, say on the 1st March, or 1st of April, again well and good. What I wish is that when the Andhra Legislature considers this matter they will take all the relevant factors into consideration and not act in a hurry. Do not say we want the High Court after a week. That may be no good. I suggest that in the amendment that has now been moved by my hon. friend Mr. Datar the whole question is put in the clearest possible light. In the Bill as it stood, the fixation of the headquarters of the High Court, the principal seat, was left to the Chief Justice; that is a cumbersome procedure. Now it is quite clear, namely that the Legislature will have a voice.

After all who is the Governor? The Governor acts upon the advice of his Ministers. The Ministers are responsible to the Legislature. If you want the matter to be considered by the Legislature, I am sure the Ministers will bring a formal resolution of their own, or any member of the House can give notice of a resolution suggesting a particular date for the principal seat of the judiciary and you can have your vote upon it. You get that done and then you make all your arrangements and fix a date. Whatever the date is, if it comes to the President, he will be happy to abide by what you suggest to him. There should be no suspicion whatsoever that there shall be any attempt on our part to by-pass the express desire of the Madras Legislature in any disingenious manner. I, therefore, suggest to the House that the amendment moved by my hon. friend Dr. Datar may be approved by the House.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): I believe all the discrepancies can be removed by a very slight modification of Mr. Datar's amendment, namely:

> "Provided that if a resolution recommending any place and time for such principal seat is adopted by the Legislature of Andhra, such place and time shall be appointed by the Governor for the principal seat."

It actually conveys the sense of what the hon. Home Minister has just now said.

Dr. Katju: There are two different things. The resolution of the Legislature for changing the date about the establishment of the High Court is dealt with by sub-clause (2), and there the President comes into the picture. In Mr. Datar's amendment to add a new sub-clause (4), the President does not come into the picture at all; it is the Governor who comes into the picture. Therefore, I suggest that so far as the question of the time is concerned, you leave it entirely to sub-clause (2) because sub-clause (1) and sub-clause (2) are tied together.

The Constitution confers on the President the power to establish a High Court. Sub-clause (1) mentions it as 1st of January 1956 and the President may advance that day if the Andhra Legislature passes a resolution to that effect. Then comes Mr. Datar's new sub-clause (4) which is about the principal seat of the High Court. The President has nothing to do with that; it is only your Governor meaning thereby the Ministry. Suppose the Governor has fixed a particular place as the headquarters. If the Legislature wants to intervene, they may intervene. Suppose the Legislature does not want to intervene, it may accept the choice made by the Ministry. I respectfully suggest to Dr. Jaisoorya that he may not be improving matters. I think the whole structure of clause 28 with the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Datar is as perfect as the drafts-

man could make it and with the assurance that I have given him he should be satisfied.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: There is an identical amendment of Shri Nanadas which I need not put to the House. Then there is the amendment of Mr. Raghavachari.

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I now put the amendment of Shri Datar.

The question is:

In page 9, *after* line 23, *insert*:

"(4) The principal seat of the High Court of Andhra shall be at such place as the Governor of Andhra may, before the prescribed day, by order, appoint:

Provided that if a resolution recommending any place for such principal seat is adopted by the Legisaltive Assembly of Andhra, such place shall be appointed by the Governor as the principal seat."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 35 were added to the Bill.

10 A.M.

Clause 36.— (*Seat of the Court*)

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

In page 11, *for* clause 36, *substitute*:

"36. *The place of sitting of the High Court.*—The Judges and division courts of the High Court of Andhra may sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra other than its principal seat as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 11, *for* clause 36, *substitute*:

"36. *The place of sitting of the High Court.*—The Judges and division courts of the High Court of Andhra may sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra other than its principal seat as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint."

There are some other amendments also.

Shri Nanadas: Sir, in view of the new additional sub-clause added to clause 28, leaving it to the decision of the Governor, I submit.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Now that we have passed the amendment to clause 28, moved by Shri Datar, is it necessary to go on with this? Does the hon. Member want to move his amendment?

Shri Nanadas: Sir, in view of that amendment and the one now moved by the hon. Minister to clause 36, I am not moving my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the amendemnt to the House.

The question is:

In page 11, *for* clause 36, *substitute*:

"36. *The place of sitting of the High Court.*—The Judges and division courts of the High Court of

[Mr. Chairman]

Andhra may sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra other than its principal seat as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 36, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 37 *to* 42 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 43.—(*Authorisation of expenditure etc.*)

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

(i) In page 14, line 1, *for* "three" *substitute* "four".

(ii) In page 14, *after* line 4, *add*:

"Provided that the Governor of Andhra may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for any period not extending beyond the said period of four months."

(iii) In page 14, line 9, *for* "three" *substitute* "four".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

(i) In page 14, line 1, *for* "three" *substitute* "four".

(ii) In page 14, *after* line 4, *add*:

"Provided that the Governor of Andhra may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for any period not extending beyond the said period of four months."

(iii) In page 14, line 9, *for* "three" *substitute* "four".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

In page 14, line 4, *add* at the end:

"subject to consultation with the Special Officer for Andhra Affairs, and prior approval by the President of India."

I venture to move this to get an assurance from the hon. Home Minister as regards the process of consultation before the appointed day as between the Special Officer on the one side and the Governor of Madras on the other side. I also want to safeguard the rights and powers of the future Government of Andhra State to make certain recommendations. Even as regards the appropriation sanction by the President, I do not know how far it will be permitted in the light of the informal discussions we had yesterday. I had felt that the hon. Home Minister wanted to make a categorical statement to come on record about this process of consultation.

If I get that assurance I think I would have done my duty to this House and to my constituency by initiating this discussion, and I will submit to the decision of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 14, line 4, *add* at the end:

"subject to consultation with the Special Officer for Andhra Affairs, and prior aproval by the President of India."

Shri Nambiar: Of course, this is a question of appropriation etc. But I wish to say that no new adventurous expenditure or policy should be undertaken by the Government of Madras during this period, because we know that in the matter of educational policy

there is a new adventure. The whole thing is an adventure. The question as to what sort of Government will be coming in Andhra is on the anvil. But in the mean time certain new policies are being undertaken in Madras against the wishes of the people and also the Legislature where by a majority of votes the Government was defeated on this issue. But even after this defeat the Madras Government is not prepared to give it up. This adventure should not be allowed. It is a very serious question. Here the Government is authorised to spend, whether the expenditure is in connection with its educational policy or police force, etc. During this period they must always go by the feelings of the Legislature and the people. There is a case here definitely that the feelings and wishes of the Madras Legislature have been flouted with regard to the educational policy. Whether it will involve extra expenditure or not is a different matter. But the feelings and wishes of the Legislature have been flouted and the whole people are against this new policy. It is condemned by every organisation and set of people. And there was a series of agitations, stopping of trains, strikes, marches, arrests, detentions and prosecutions. And still these things are going on. And there is a tendency, during this unsettled period, on the part of the Madras Government, under the able—I do not know what it is—of Shri Rajagopalachari to flout the people's desire and.....

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore) : On a point of order, Sir. Can this House discuss a policy relating to a subject which is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Madras Legislature? My hon. friend is attacking the education policy of the Madras Government, and he is not entitled to do it in this House.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): May I also add this? Let not my hon. friend try to make the House misunderstand the educational policy. The essence of that educational policy has been to send home tender children after mid-day and not to keep them in school.

Shri Nambiar: My submission is with regard to the expenditure. Of course, the Governor acts on the recommendation of the Government. Here the question is whether the Government or the Governor should spend money in this unsettled period, whether this can be allowed and a blank cheque can be given for this. We the people of residuary Madras State feel that the Madras Government do act against the wishes of the people. It is on the record of the Madras Legislative Assembly proceedings of the 29th July, 1953 that the Government of Madras was not allowed to carry on that educational policy. The resolution passed by a majority vote stayed that educational policy and there was to be an Enquiry Committee.....

Dr. Katju: Sir, what has it got to do with the Andhra State Bill?

Shri Venkataraman: Sir, my point is that this House cannot discuss the education policy of the Madras Government which is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Government. The hon. Member can transfer himself to the other House and give full vent to his spleen in that House. But so long as he is a Member of this House he cannot discuss it here.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Sir, is the use of the word "spleen" in order?

Mr. Chairman: After all we are discussing here clause 43 and as to what is to be done for the future. But it is not necessary for the hon. Member to go into the merits of what the Madras Government has done so far, and I would just request the hon. Member to desist from all kinds of aspersions so far as the past action of that Government is concerned. We are concerned in this clause only with what should be done in the future. And on that the hon. Member has expressed himself already.

Shri Nambiar: The feelings of the people and the Legislature must be respected. Here the whole thing is under consideration. If they flout

[Shri Nambiar]

the wishes of the Legislature how are we to.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has indicated what he wanted to indicate already. He need not go into the merits of the present or past policy of the Madras Government, that is all, that I am telling him.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Actually we want a clarification and a clear statement from the hon. Home Minister because here in the Notes on Clauses, in clause 44, it is stated:

> "This clause accordingly seeks to regularise the position by providing that notwithstanding the failure of the Madras Legislative Assembly to vote on the grants and of the Madras Legislature to pass the necessary Appropriation Bill, the vote on account passed by that Assembly and the consequent Appropriation Bill passed by that Legislature will be sufficient authority for the incurring of expenditure covered by the said vote.....etc."

We do not know what appropriations were asked, how the money is going to be spent before the appointed day, and therefore, we think it is essential that the Governor and the subsequent Legislature in Andhra should have the right to reopen the question of how the money is being spent. Mr. Viswanathan, for instance, has repeatedly tried to get some inkling as to how the expenditure is going to be incurred, but he has not been able to get it. Therefore, much of the difficulty will be overcome if the hon. Home Minister will clarify or give an assurance that the Governor who is to be appointed and the Legislature that will come into being thereafter will have the right to reopen the entire question as to how the money has been spent before the appointed day.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): I beg to move:

In page 14, lines 1 and 2, *for* "three months" *substitute* "six months".

The period intervening between the appointed day and the beginning of the next financial year is exactly six months. My amendment is in accordance with the recommendation made by the Madras Legislature also. When the Andhra State is formed on the appointed day it will be confronted with a number of issues. The new State must devote its attention to various problems which are very emergent. The Legislature will be subjected to two Budget Sessions if this amendment is not accepted. Because, the period intervening is six months and according to the amendment just moved by Shri Datar, the power for appropriation is given only for four months. Therefore, instead of subjecting this new Legislature to two Budget Sessions consecutively it is better that this power is given for six months and the Legislature may be subjected to only one Budget Session. We all know how the whole Secretariat will be thrown in a state of convulsion during a Budget Session. When the whole Secretariat is situated perhaps in tents or temporary structures, to throw that in that state of convulsion in the very beginning, I think, is not fair. I, therefore, request the Government to accept my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 14, lines 1 and 2, *for* "three months" *substitute* "six months".

Shri Venkataraman: I am afraid, the amendment of my hon. friend Mr. Viswanatha Reddy would be against the Constitution. The Budget has got to be passed within the financial year and if a period of six months is accepted, it will carry the date beyond the financial year and it would be as if there was no Budget at all for this year. That is why the hon. Minister has given an amendment increasing the period from three months to four months so that they may have some breathing time to have the new Budget passed.

My second point is this. In moving the amendment Dr. Lanka Sundaram clearly stated that his object was to get an assurance from the Government. We have nothing against the Government giving an assurance. The only point is this. So far as future expenditure is concerned, I want to make it clear, right from the date on which the Special Officer has been appointed, I know that the Madras Government has been incurring every pice of expenditure and taking every step in consultation with the Special Officer.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt my hon. friend to clarify a certain point? The consultation is there. But, the right to reopen is the point at issue; the right to reopen the expenditure sanctioned by the Governor and the Government of Madras.

Shri Venkataraman: I am proceeding step by step. First, even before expenditure is incurred, we consult the Special Officer. After consulting the Special Officer, I do not know how the question of re-opening would arise, because this matter has been taken up in consultation with the Special Officer.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The Legislature has the right to know.

Shri Venkataraman: The Legislature can always put questions and get answers. Should it form part of the Bill? Should you say that it should form part of the proviso to the clause as it stands? That is the point. Since there is not even the slightest suspicion or scope for mismanagement or mistake in this matter, I would appeal to my hon. friend not to press this amendment, but to take the clause as it is.

Dr. Katju: I suggest that in the light of amendment already moved by my hon. friend Mr. Datar, all misapprehensions should be allayed. Before the appointed date, the Madras Government may sanction some expenditure as Vote on Account for a period of four months after the appointed date. There may be some misapprehension that the Governor of Madras or the Government of Madras may be able to control the expenditure in the newly established State of Andhra for two, three or four months after the appointed date. Why should they interfere with the affairs of Andhra Desh: that is precisely the misapprehension which my hon. friend Mr. Datar wants to remove. As I understand it, if the Legislature or the Governor, on a Vote on Account, sanctions some sort of expenditure to be incurred in the future, it is not absolutely compulsory that that expenditure must be incurred. You always find at the end of the financial year that the House has granted one crore of rupees, but the one crore either has not been spent at all or only a part of it is spent. After the appointed date, when the new Andhra State comes into existence, if they find that the Governor or the Government of Madras have laid out a scheme for them in any field as from the appointed date for a period of four months, and if they are not in agreement with that particular policy or particular line of action, they can act in two ways. They ignore that particular policy and that particular item of expenditure and drop it. If they want to spend the money in some other way, Mr. Datar has suggested here crearly:

> "Provided that the Governor of Andhra may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for any period not extending beyond the said period of four months."

After four months, the Legislature comes into the picture. Therefore, what you have in mind, namely that the Andhra people should be the sole arbiters of their treasury, as to how they will spend after the appointed date, you get that completely. If you deslike anything which is proposed to be done by the Madras Government,

[Dr. Katju]

you do not incur that expenditure. If you want that the expenditure should be incurred in some other way, that is a positive line, Mr. Datar has given the authority to the Governor of Andhra Desh to authorise such expenditure. The negative side is not to incur the expenditure. The positive side is incurring the expenditure in some other way. Therefore, the misapprehensions that Dr. Lanka Sundaram mentioned have been laid at rest. We have done this, if I may say so, in the light of the discussion that I have had in this matter with many hon. Members. We have tried to put the Andhra Government, Andhra Ministry and the Andhra people in sole charge of their affairs in financial matters as from the appointed date. If there are any questions, I shall be very glad to answer.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: On a point of clarification, Sir, Clause 43 as drafted here relates to the power of the Governor of Madras, at any time before the appointed day, to authorise expenditure. The second amendment of my hon. friend Mr. Datar relates to the power of the Governor of Andhra State after the appointed date to incur additional expenditure. The point arising in the informal talks and here so far is a very limited specific point, namely, the right of the Andhra Legislature after the appointed day, to scrutinise the expenditure authorised by the Governor of Madras before the appointed date. I shall be glad if you could cover that point: a very specific limited point.

Dr. Katju: How can the Legislature scrutinise any expenditure incurred before the appointed day? It cannot be done.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Because, the Governor of Madras is authorising before the appointed day.

Dr. Katju: What you said was that the expenditure to be incurred after the appointed day should be sanctioned by the President: not before the appointed day. Please remember that only forty days remain yet; I have been counting the days. For these 40 days, constitutionally, the Governor of Madras is responsible. The whole administration is under his charge. God forbid, if anything happens tomorrow the Governor of Madras has to take steps. If relief schemes have to be undertaken in Godavari during the next two weeks, the Governor of Madras is responsible. Of course, we have got the Special Officer. The Special Officer has no statutory powers. He is there so that the wishes of the Andhra people may be ascertained through the Special Officer and the Committee and all the procedure if you want. What I thought was passing in the mind of the Andhra Members was that the Government of Madras may try to control the expenditure during the four months or three months after the appointed day. That was the apprehension expressed to me.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: No.

Dr. Katju: Because, the new Legislature may meet afterwards. It is the Governor of Madras who will sanction particular schemes of expenditure to be incurred after the 1st of October for three or four months. The suggestion was: why should he interfere in our matters. We tried to remove this in this way. On the negative side—I am repeating—you do not incur the expenditure. If you want to incur the expenditure in some other line, you get that power here. The Governor of Andhra Desh may pass another order saying, we will expend on A, B, C and D. You meet the point. Up to the 30th of September the responsibility of the Madras Government is there. How can you scrutinise it? You cannot do it. Your wishes will be ascertained by the device that has been adopted by appointing a Special Officer who is in constant touch with the Ministry of Madras and your interests are properly safeguarded.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am sorry, Sir, I have to seek your indulgence. I want to satisfy myself on one point.

The present composite Government of Madras has already incurred some expenditure for the benefit of Andhra Desh before the appointed date. Will the Governor of the Andhra State and the Andhra Legislature scrutinise the expenditure after the appointed date?

Dr. Katju: The money that has been spent is spent and the matter is finished. You cannot call it back. It has already been spent. If the money has actually been spent, you cannot direct the Governor of Madras or the Government of Madras to refund the money to you. It has been spent in Andhra Desh. For God's sake concentrate on the expenditure after the 1st of October when your State comes into being. We have done all that human ingenuity can do, *viz.*, we have adopted the device of appointing a Special Officer. We have also asked the political parties to appoint a Committee. The Committee is there. The Special Officer is in constant touch with the Government of Madras on the one hand and with the popular leaders of the Andhra Desh on the other hand. Therefore, if the Government of Madras during these 40 days are going to incur any expenditure, I am sure that before incurring the expenditure they will ascertain the wishes of the Andhra people through the Special Officer and the constitutional responsibility, the legal responsibility and the statutory responsibility lie with the Governor of Madras and the Madras Government. I am perfectly certain in my mind that so far as Andhra Desh is concerned, the Government of Madras will try to do their best to act in accordance with the suggestions made to them by the Special Officer. Do not entertain too much of suspicion. Let us proceed in a friendly manner. I have not been in the South. I have not suffered as you have suffered. That is between the Tamilians and yourselves. What I wish to impress on you is that it is now only a question of forty days more. The money will be spent on Andhra Desh and not elsewhere.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You do not know where the shoe pinches.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As it is the Madras Legislative Assembly before the separation of the Andhra State will be in a position to make the Government answer for all the expenditure they have incurred in the Madras State, whereas after the appointed date the Andhra State will not have that facility and hon. Minister says there are only a few days more. It was Napoleon who said: "If I had five minutes more, I would have devoured the whole of England".

Dr. Katju: The affection that subsists between the Tamilians and the Andhras is a sad affair.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Dr. Lanka Sundaram's amendment is seeking that the power which is vested in the residuary Madras Legislative Assembly to enquire into the question of the amount of expenditure incurred by the Madras Government should also be given to Andhra Assembly to go into the expenditure incurred during this period before the appointed date in the Andhra areas.

Mr. Chairman: It is quite clear on this point.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I invite the attention of the hon. Member to clause 46 also in this connection:

> "The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India referred to in clause (2) of article 151 relating to the accounts of the State of Madras in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be submitted to the Governor of each of the States of Andhra and Madras who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State".

Clause 46 covers that point also.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I think my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram is quite right in his fears

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

but at the same time he will recognise that it is a very peculiar position that exists just at the time the State is being divided and arrangements have been made for the State's administration to be carried on. So, some action has to be taken even prior to the appointed date and what my hon. friend wants is that that action should be taken in consultation with the Special Officer and with the sanction of the President. That is what he says.

The position really is that the sanction that would be made would be for expenditure to be incurred after the appointed date and not before the appointed date. The expenditure that is incurred before the appointed date and until the appointed date will be under the signature or authorisation of the Governor of Madras. The moment the Andhra State comes into being moneys will have to be spent on various matters. Salaries will have to be paid. It is more a question of procedure. The Governor of Madras would be authorising the spending of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Andhra State to come on the 1st October. It will have to be spent on the Andhra State and the hon. Member will recognise the difficulty of the insertion of a provision of the nature that "it shall be in consultation with the Special Officer and the sanction of the President". My hon. friend says what happens to the responsibility? The responsibility will undoubtedly be vicarious. There is a vacuum in regard to the responsibility, it is no doubt true, but in actual fact the responsibility will be on the Government of Andhra that will come into being. Assuredly, some Ministers will be appointed on the 1st of October. The Governor will not be acting on his own. There will be the new Andhra Assembly. That will have to ratify the action of the Governor. For all acts either prior to or after the Andhra State comes into being the responsibility will have to be taken by the new Andhra Ministry. It must be a vicarious responsibility.

Regarding the question of fixing responsibility, I do not think my hon. friend need fear. If he wants a scapegoat, it will be provided. But whether it is justifiable to saddle vicarious responsibility on a Ministry which has probably had nothing to do with the sanction of the expenditure is a matter which we cannot avoid in a transitional stage. My hon. friend might rest assured that the money will be spent out of the Consolidated Fund of the Andhra State on whatever is an absolute necessity. The expenditure cannot be curtailed by putting in a provision of this nature, because obviously when there is a Special Officer, who would be designated as the Governor of Andhra, his wishes will be taken into consideration. In fact it is his function. It is not the Governor of Madras or the Chief Minister of the residuary State, who will initiate this expenditure but it will be the Special Officer, who will be the Governor designate—who will do it. But what my hon. friend wants is the additional provision that he should consult the President. I think the time involved in consultation, recording of the consultation and so on with the President is a thing which is needless, provided my hon. friend feels that there is complete confidence in the man who is to be appointed as the Governor of the Andhra State. I do recognise that there is some validity in what my hon. friend says regarding the fact that a vacuum does exist.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt my hon. friend on a certain limited point? My hon. friend has made certain assumptions about the Ministry coming into being after the 1st of October. As far as I know something about Andhra politics, exactly the opposite thing will happen.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend does not recognise that there can be no vacuum because the Governor will be in the picture. Further, there is no vacuum so far as the administration is concerned.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I want the prior approval of the President to be obtained.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In page 14, lines 1 and 2, *for* "three months" *substitute* "six months".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 14, line 4, *add* at the end:

"subject to consultation with the Special Officer for Andhra Affairs, and prior approval by the President of India".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 14, line 1, *for* "three" *substitute* "four".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 14, *after* line 4, *add*:

"Provided that the Governor of Andhra may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure as he deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for any period not extending beyond the said period of four months."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 14, line 9, *for* "three" *substitute* "four".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 44 to 46 were added to the Bill.

Clause 47.— (*Apportionment of assets and liabilities*)

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? Clause 47 onwards are very vital as far as we from Andhra Desh are concerned. They are also related to the Seventh Schedule. May I request you to adjourn for six or seven minutes? We can take over the debate on Monday.

Dr. Katju: I have no objection. You might formally move the amendments, and let the discussion proceed.

Mr. Chairman: I would rather prefer that this clause 47 as well as clause 48 may be held over.

Dr. Katju: Clause 48 is not very controversial.

Mr. Chairman: Fairly controversial.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The whole part may be held over. You may take from clause 53 onwards, and they can be disposed of in the next seven minutes.

Mr. Chairman: If the House agrees, I have no objection. We can proceed to Part VI. The clauses left over will be taken up the next day.

Clause 53.— (*Territorial extent of laws*)

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): I beg to move:

In page 17, *for* clause 53, *substitute*:

"53. *Territorial extent of laws:* On and from the appointed day, all laws in force in the State of Mysore shall extend and apply to the territory added to the State of Mysore by sub-section (1) of section 4 and all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in such territory shall cease to have any force therein:

Provided that the Government of Mysore may by notification made before the appointed day in the Mysore Gazette declare that any law in force in the transferred

[Shri Basappa]

territory immediately before the appointed day shall continue to to be in force and apply to the territory added to the State of Mysore by sub-section (1) of section 4 until otherwise provided by a legislature competent to make laws for the State of Mysore or other competent authority as the case may be:

Provided further that anything done or any action taken under the laws in force in the transferred territory before the appointed day shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding law in force in that territory as from the appointed day."

Why I say this clause should be substituted for the existing one is this. The clause as it stands in the proposed Bill envisages that all laws in force in the transferred territory before the appointed day shall continue to be in force even after the appointed day until otherwise provided by a competent Legislature or other competent authority. Such continuance results only in confusion and inconvenience. It was the view of the Mysore Legislature also that it would be appropriate to apply the laws of the State of Mysore to the transferred territory from the appointed day. It was considered to be the most natural and convenient thing to do.

In similar instances, legislation under which there was a transference of territory always provided for the immediate application of the laws of the absorbing territory. Gradual replacement of the laws of Madras by the Mysore laws as contemplated in the Bill would mean considerable inconvenience to the public and difficulties in the administration of Mysore. Hence the view that the laws of Mysore should apply to the transferred territory from the appointed day was accepted. The amendment by which the new clause is now substituted makes provision accordingly and seeks to give power to Mysore to select for continuance in the transferred territory such existing laws as it considers necessary. There might be cases where there is no Act in Mysore corresponding to the existing laws in Madras State or the transferred territory such as, for instance, the Madras Estates Abolition Act. And there might be cases where the Mysore law cannot be applied immediately in the transferred territory for administrative, physical or other considerations. It may be desirable in those circumstances to continue the existing law in the transferred territory. Provision has, therefore, been made to the effect that the Government of Mysore may, by notification, before the appointed day, continue such laws to be in force until otherwise provided by a competent Legislature or other competent authority, in the transferred territory.

The only main point is that as soon as this transferred territory goes to Mysore, whatever laws there are in Mysore should immediately be applicable to the transferred territory. Otherwise, complications will arise and the Mysore Government will be put to a lot of administrative difficulties. And until the Mysore Government by notification makes some arrangement, the laws of Madras will apply to the transferred territory. Hence, it will lead to all sorts of inconvenience, and therefore the Mysore laws should be made applicable to the transferred territory from the commencement of the Act.

Dr. Katju: We considered this matter, and I respectfully submit that every consideration of convenience to which my hon. friend referred points the other way. Here are people who are going to Mysore after I do not know how many years—100 years or 200 years. They have become accustomed to a certain body of laws, very likely beginning with the Regulations of Clive's time or Warren Hastings' time, and all that. They go from the 1st of October to Mysore, and according to my hon. friend the laws with which they are not familiar and of which they have no knowledge, should become applicable immediately to them, to these six or seven *taluks*.

He said there are precedents to that effect. Speaking as a lawyer, all the precedents of which I have knowledge are to the contrary, *viz.*, if territories are added to any province, then the condition is that the laws to which the people were previously bound should continue unless and until those laws are changed by the appropriate Legislature or by the appropriate authority. Now, these Bellary people go there as from 1st October. They continue with their old laws. They become accustomed to Mysore, and then you may through your Legislature make appropriate legislation as the Bill suggests.

I, therefore, very confidently say that the amendment which is based upon the resolution of the Mysore Legislature should not be accepted, and the Bill should be allowed to stand as it is.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 17, *for* clause 53, *substitute*:

"53. *Territorial extent of laws*: On and from the appointed day, all laws in force in the State of Mysore shall extend and apply to the territory added to the State of Mysore by sub-section (1) of section 4 and all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in such territory shall cease to have any force therein:

Provided that the Government of Mysore may by notification made before the appointed day in the Mysore Gazette declare that any law in force in the transferred territory immediately before the appointed day shall continue to be in force and apply to the territory added to the State of Mysore by sub-section (1) of section 4 until otherwise provided by a legislature competent to make laws for the State of Mysore or other competent authority as the case may be:

Provided further that anything done or any action taken under the laws in force in the transferred territory before the appointed day shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding law in force in that territory as from the appointed day."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 53 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 53 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 54 to 58 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Now it is 10-45, and we take up the other business of the House.

RESOLUTION RE COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING OF STUDENTS—*concld.*

Mr. Chairman: The House will proceed with the further discussion of the following resolution moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, on the 7th August 1953:

"This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to impart compulsory military training to all High School and College students."

There are also the amendments moved by Shri U. C. Patnaik and Shri A. K. Gopalan.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): When I was speaking on the last occasion on this resolution, I ventured to point out that two distinct approaches had crystallised during the debate. Some hon. Members had laid emphasis on the development of character, physique and personality of our young men, while others emphasised the defence aspect in order to develop martial qualities amongst the youth of our country. There were some hon. Members who were opposed to the second approach, though all of them were unanimous, as far as the first one was concerned.

[Shri Satish Chandra]

I also stated on that day that it was unrealistic purely from the defence point of view, to impart military training to millions and millions of our young men, and also that it was not practicable to give that training, due to lack of finances and necessary equipment, and also due to a dearth of the requisite number of instructors. Even if we desired to give military training to as large a number of our young men as possible, in order to develop in them a sense of social responsibility, it was not possible to do so, on account of limitation of our resources. In that connection, I gave certain facts and figures, and said that the Government were spending about two crores of rupees on the National Cadet Corps scheme, which catered to the needs of about 80,000 boys and girls. In spite of various difficulties, it is the intention of the Government to provide increasing facilities to more and more of our young boys and girls, so that they may have an opportunity to get some sort of semi-military training.

In that connection, I was referring to the scheme of Auxiliary Cadet Corps, which has recently been introduced. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps was started last year as an experimental measure in some schools and colleges, and there are already about 5,000 boys on its register. It is intended to expand it as far as possible.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has already been introduced by the Baroda University for all its under-graduates on a compulsory basis. I am glad to say that the Government of Delhi State has only a few days ago decided to implement that scheme for all the boys and girls studying in sixth to eleventh classes, in the Delhi State. The number which will gradually come under the Auxiliary Cadet Corps in the Delhi State alone will be about 30,450. There are 121 boys' schools, and 78 girls' schools in Delhi State, and the scheme will be gradually introduced in all these higher secondary institutions.

I think that it will be possible to start a course for the training of instructors, who will be the school teachers themselves, very shortly. This work will be taken up by the National Cadet Corps officers and instructors. When these teachers have had their training for a few weeks, they will in turn begin to impart instruction in mass drill, physical training, and other subjects included in the syllabus of the ACC to the students in their respective colleges and schools.

Special attention will be paid to develop the Auxiliary Cadet Corps in the community project areas and the community development blocks. It is the intention of Government that this scheme should be started in the village schools in the community project areas as early as possible. The National Cadet Corps Commanders have been instructed in this connection, to contact the respective State Governments, and to formulate concrete proposals to be forwarded to the directorate of the National Cadet Corps. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps will be run under the overall supervision of the National Cadet Corps.

Apart from the National and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, we have the Territorial Army. The students of our colleges, above 18 years of age, can join the Territorial Army, if they so choose, provided the units exist in their respective areas. It has been pointed out to the House during the last Budget debate, and hon. Members are aware that the response to the Territorial Army in the urban areas has not been very satisfactory. The young men in our colleges, who are above 18 years of age, and are generally in their post-graduate or degree classes, are welcome to join the Territorial Army, for which the financial sanction already exists, and in which we are in a position to take more boys immediately.

The role of the Territorial Army is to relieve the Army of its static duties, in times of emergency. It will also

be responsible in an emergent situation, to operate the anti-aircraft guns, and the coastal defence batteries. The Territorial Army personnel have got certain military obligations. The men who join it are liable to be called up at any time when an emergency arises. The response to the Territorial Army scheme has not been as good as we would have desired it to be. If hon. Members take some interest in their constituencies, they can persuade the educated young men to join the Territorial Army provided they are above 18 years of age.

The Territorial Army training is given generally in the evenings, or in the week-ends, or on holidays, and the trainees have to complete a certain number of hours in a year, after which they have to attend a camp at the end of each year. So the students in our colleges can join the Territorial Army without dislocation of their normal work. As there is an evidence of so much interest in the imparting of military training to our young men, I hope hon. Members will exert their influence, and will see to it that the Territorial Army very soon completes its target quota. The target that we have laid down has not so far been reached and we would greatly welcome the young men joining the Territorial Army.

At the last meeting of the Central Advisory Committee of the Territorial Army, which was recently set up, it was decided that we should have some other scheme which does not make it obligatory for the men who join it, to be called up for service in times of an emergency. Just as the National Cadet Corps has now an Auxiliary Cadet Corps, another scheme, *viz.*, the Auxiliary Territorial Army has now been evolved in consultation with the Central Advisory Committee on which this House is well-represented. This Auxiliary Territorial Army will try to reach a larger number of people by giving them military training without incurring heavy expenditure which is the main limiting factor in the progress of military education. There will be no liability regarding military service in the Auxiliary Territorial Army. All adults between the ages of 18 and 40, who like to take military training, can join the Auxiliary Territorial Army. One week's camp will be held at different places in which military training will be given. It is proposed to start it this winter when 12 camps will be held in each of the three Commands and 480 men will be admitted to each camp. So in 36 camps in the three Commands, with 480 men in each camp, we will be able to give training to 17,280 men during next winter. In these camps, military drill and some elementary rifle training will be imparted by the Army personnel.

I have narrated now the four schemes that we have before us for imparting military training outside the armed forces—the National Cadet Corps, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Territorial Army—and it will be evident from this that the Government are doing everything that is possible in this direction.

But, as a young man, I might point out that the main problem before the youth of the country today is not so much the lack of facilities for military training as that of hardship caused by acute unemployment. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): We will come to that later.

Shri Satish Chandra: Most of our young boys who come out of our schools and colleges are the victims of this demon of unemployment. They find that it is impossible to make a start in life.

Shri Dhuekar (Jhansi Distt—South): Employ in the military.

Shri Satish Chandra: That is the biggest problem which the youth of the country have to face today. It is for the House to consider, when it thinks about young men and their problems, whether military training is more important or equipping them

[Shri Satish Chandra]

properly so as to enable them to face the problem of unemployment is more important. It becomes a question of fixing priorities and of examining as to which problem should be attacked and tackled first. On the one hand, there is an acute shortage of technical personnel in the country, on the other, opportunities for employment are lacking. There are not enough technicians in the country. We face that problem every day.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Many technicians are unemployed. You go and see the Exchange Bureau.

Shri Satish Chandra: A particular type of technicians may be unemployed, but....

Acharya Kripalani: All types.

11 A.M.

Shri Satish Chandra: .. there is an extreme shortage of technicians in the country, especially of the more experienced technicians trained in handling intricate machines and in allied trades. It is possible that there are many people who have received a general type of training—elementary training—for handling all sorts of machines. But as far as the specialists and experienced technicians are concerned, there is an acute shortage. It has been a persistent problem and occurs again and again whenever new items are taken up for production. Maybe, that our educational system needs a radical change. I am not competent to say anything on this. Probably my colleague, the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research who will speak at the end, may deal with this subject in greater detail. It is outside my province to go into the question of the necessity of a change in our educational system. It is not my purpose, it is not my function to suggest reforms therein, but it is a problem that has to be faced. Whatever resources that we have and whatever money that we are able to spend, the question arises whether it should be spent over expanding military training, for which ample opportunities already exist, or to fight the acute problem of unemployment.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): You are not fighting any.

Shri Satish Chandra: In this connection, I would say only one thing, that the National Cadet Corps has laid, and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps will lay, emphasis on manual labour. You are aware that the National Cadet Corps during the last summer vacations held five camps which were attended by several thousand students, and five more camps will be held in September and October. The cadets were asked to do manual labour there. At some places they cleared the drains which had silted up, widened the canal or did some such other work which they had not done before and to which they were not accustomed. I do not know if some hon. Members of this House have seen these camps. These boys did their work in right earnest and felt happy over their achievement. All these boys did hard manual work for six hours a day every morning for one month, and the results were quite satisfactory. I visited some of these camps and the engineers of the State Governments who were assisting them in their work were full of praise for these boys. Apart from teaching them the dignity of labour, such a training helps the boys to understand the vast problem of national reconstruction. When a thousand boys labouring together for six hours every day for a month assess their result—that they have been able to do this quantum of work—they get some idea as to how much labour and effort is needed if they really want to reconstruct this vast country. This experiment has been very successful and I hope that in future years we will be able to hold larger camps wherein more boys will join these camps and develop a sense of social responsibility and constructive outlook.

At the end, I would only say that the development of intellect has been a necessary part of one's education, but the building up of character, a true sense of social responsibility, learning the dignity of labour, understanding the problems of national reconstruction, etc. are also equally important. This void in our educational system is being filled to a limited extent, depending on our resources, by various schemes of military training to our boys and girls. This training helps to develop in them a keen and proper appreciation of values and an ethical sense. I am sure that the two movements *viz.* the National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, which are meant exclusively for the students, will gradually become more and more popular.

I agree with my hon. friends who said that the creative energy and enthusiasm of the youth should be harnessed into constructive channels. This is exactly what we are trying to do in a limited sphere. I hope that the expansion of the National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps would provide increasing opportunities to young men to become better citizens of the country.

The resolution as it is framed is unacceptable because of the reasons I have already pointed out in the beginning. It is not possible to have compulsory military education throughout the country for all boys and girls in our schools and colleges, on account of dearth of finances, equipment and trained man-power.

An Hon. Member: Trained man-power.

Shri Satish Chandra: I mean the trained instructors.

I will request the Mover of the resolution to withdraw it, after fuller discussion, if necessary.

Mr. Chairman: Before I proceed further, I will just inform hon. Members that I have received notices of two amendments from Shri S. N. Das and Shri Chandrasekhar Bhatt and of two from Shri Heda. These are new notices of amendments, to the original resolution, sent on the 18th and 19th August. In regard to these, I wish to bring to the notice of the House a previous ruling of the President of this House.

> "About these amendments which have been tabled very recently, I should like to invite hon. Members' attention to the practice of tabling amendments as the debate proceeds from day to day. I do not like to insist upon notice—I am prepared to waive notice in the interests of having a better debate; but the general practice should be that amendments should not be coming in as the debate goes on. Of course, if there be an agreed amendment then certainly it may be brought in at any time. But the great disadvantage of tabling amendments as the debate proceeds is, to my mind, that injustice is done to Members who have already taken part in the debate. They have expressed their views and they lose the opportunity of expressing their views again over amendments that come in later."

Further on, when this view was expressed by the President, a Member pointed out that when a debate proceeds in a real and live manner occasion may arise for the tabling of an amendment and hence a strict adherence to the rules might fetter the discretion of the Chair, whereupon the President further remarked:

> "My observations of course do not exclude or do away with the authority of the Chair to allow amendments which are really necessary for the purposes of the debate. But it is better, if the proposition is duly considered before, that amendments are not coming in as the debate develops. It may be necessary in certain cases; but it will be a matter for the discretion of the Chair."

I have gone through these amendments and I find that there is no new matter in these amendments. At the

[Mr. Chairman]

same time, if this practice is allowed it may be that proper debate may not take place in the House and many new amendments may be coming in, as the debate proceeds. Therefore, I exercise my discretion against these amendments and I rule that these amendments cannot be considered by the House.

I have also to bring to the notice of the House that today there is another resolution about unemployment. That is also a very important resolution. I would just like to know the pleasure of the House, whether the House want to continue the discussion on the present resolution for the whole day. (*Some Hon. Members*: 'Yes'. *Some Hon. Members*: 'No'.) I am only asking hon. Members what action do they propose to take in the matter. I would be guided by their wishes.

We have had already 16 speeches and we may go on, say, till 12-30 or so and allow a few more speeches, I wish to be guided by the House. If the House is of the opinion that the other resolution must be taken up, it may be taken up later on, say at 12-30 or even at one o'clock. But, if the House is for continuing this debate....

Several Hon. Members: We want the whole day.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the resolution on unemployment is concerned, I understand that it raises a very important question and the House might perhaps like that resolution to be taken up.

Shri G. P. Sinha (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi): We may go on with this resolution.

Mr. Chairman: May I understand that the House is of the opinion that we can go on with this resolution so far as we can, and, say, at one o'clock we can take up the other resolution.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Sir, it may be taken up at least by 12 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: The difficulty is that it is already ten minutes past eleven. Government spokesman has to be given time to express his views and then the Mover of the resolution has also to give his reply. I am afraid that only two Members can be allowed to speak; we close at 12, whereas I have received something like 20 requests from hon. Members to speak on the resolution. Therefore, I think that I may put this resolution to the vote of the House by 12-45 at the latest.

Shri G. P. Sinha: In fact this is an important resolution and it is necessary that the entire day should be allotted to it. If you want the other resolution on unemployment to be taken up, it may be taken up on some other day.

Mr. Chairman: Then the resolution will have to be balloted again. I would do like this. I will put this resolution to vote at 12-45. Then the other resolution may be taken up.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I request that we may take it up at least at 12-30. In moving it I may take some time.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will have 30 minutes, which is generally the time allowed for the Mover of a resolution. There are many Members who are anxious to speak on the present resolution also.

An. Hon. Member: The House wants this resolution to be continued throughout the day.

Mr. Chairman: It may be continued up to 12-45. Before that I will call the Mover of the resolution to reply.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Acharya Kripalani: That is the decision of the Chair.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): May I make a submission, Sir? There are about 20 members who want to

speak. If each member is given ten minutes it will take about three hours. Therefore, the whole day will be required for this.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): If it is the decision of the Chair, then we do not want to say anything. If it is not and if the Chair is taking the sense of the House.....

Shri G. P. Sinha: In view of the fact that there are also other Members whose names are not included in the list and who want to speak on this resolution, it is better to have the other resolution for another day.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the number of speakers is concerned, I have got requests from about 20 Members. At the same time, those who have not sent their requests are also eligible to speak as any other Members and so the question of list does not arise. But, if all the hon. Members begin to speak, not only today but some two or three days more will be required for this resolution. We must have some sense of proportion regarding time. The other resolution is also very important. Therefore, I think I am well-advised in sensing and expressing the opinion of the House to the effect that the other resolution may be taken up at 12-45.

Shri G. P. Sinha: In view of the fact that this is also a very important resolution, only 45 minutes more will not add much.

Mr. Chairman: This is no doubt a very important one. Therefore, we have spent two days over it. At the same time, there should also be a time-limit. So, I think we would be well-advised to adhere to this time-table. I now call upon Mr. Altekar, I would request hon. Members to limit their speeches to ten minutes so that a large number of hon. Members may be able to speak.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Is it the ruling of the Chair?

Mr. Chairman: This, I think, is the feeling of the House.

Prof. S. N. Mishra (Darbhanga North): May I suggest a compromise in this connection? We on this side of the House also recognise that it is a very important resolution. But we consider that it would be more appropriate that Government should come out with a comprehensive statement on the unemployment situation in the country, so that the House may have a better assessment of the entire situation. Let us have a full-dress debate and discuss that comprehensive statement made by the Government. The resolution under discussion now might provide scope for focussing attention pointedly on one aspect of the subject in the resolution next in the list. It lays down that emphasis should be laid on the military aspect of education and not on the productive aspect so necessary for the solution of the problem of the educated unemployed, which is acutest in the country.

Acharya Kripalani: You have given a decision and we hope that will be final.

Mr. Chairman: I have not given a decision as a ruling. I only have interpreted the opinion of the House as I understood it. The hon. Member who spoke last wants debate to proceed on a statement to be made by Government. It is for the Government to choose to make a statement. When this resolution is there, Government will have an opportunity of making a statement of that nature. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that the resolution on unemployment should be taken up. Therefore, I propose to stick to my decision. So far as this aspect of the question is concerned, I have given my decision.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Compulsory military training is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. So far as the goal of India is concerned, it is to promote peace and progress within the country as also peace outside the country, in the whole world. That being so, I beg to submit that the military training that we impart to the younger generation should be

[Shri Altekar]

in keeping with the goal that we have set before us.

There is nothing like martial or civil nature inherent in man; but training makes it so. So, if we take to a policy of compulsory military training, that will ultimately mean militarising the whole country. If we look to such policies adopted by other countries in the world, as for instance, by the Axis Powers, we find that it ultimately leads to aggression. Ours is a country which has no aggressive intentions. Of course, we want to defend ourselves at any cost. If we look to the strength that is needed for the purpose of defence and for the purpose of aggression, we shall find that three times the number is required for aggression as is needed for the purpose of defence. That being so, I submit that compulsory military training in high schools and colleges is not a step that is needed for the achievement of the goal of the country.

In modern, mechanised warfare it is the quality and not the quantity that counts. So, what we should have is highly mechanised units. So, if we can find sufficient money for the defence of the country we should utilise it for equipping ourselves with up-to-date armaments and for the manufacture of such armaments. From schools and colleges we must draw as many recruits as are necessary to man our defence forces, particularly for the officers' ranks from the NCC.

Another point which has to be borne in mind in this connection is that modern warfare is quite a different thing from what it was, say, fifty years ago. Formerly, armies were arrayed in a dense manner; nowadays it is rather a dispersed battle-field. Therefore, training should be imparted to those who have a better power of understanding and better intelligence. This naturally necessitates recruitment from schools and colleges, where military training should be imparted on a voluntary basis. I suggest that it should be done on a voluntary basis for this reason. Those who are inclined to, or wish to, take to a military career would take to it and the money that would be spent on compulsory military training in colleges and schools over a very large number of students would not be wasted. If a very large number, say two million or three million is given compulsory military training in schools and colleges that will mean an expenditure of over Rs. 100 crores. But not even one-tenth of this number would be taking to a military career. Hence I suggest that instead of imparting training compulsorily, only those who want training on a voluntary basis, say in the National Cadet Corps, or the Auxiliary Cadet Corps should be given training. If we do that we will have sufficient number of intelligent young men for our defence forces.

I am the Chairman of an institution which runs high schools and other schools and my experience is that some of the students who want to develop their intellectual qualities do not join the N.C.C. because they do not find sufficient time for intellectual pursuits to equip themselves for the keen competition. This year in the Bombay State the first student, the boy who topped the list, at the S.S.C. examination was from my High School. But he had not joined the N.C.C. He was taking physical exercises, of course. But he did not want to spend much time on military education. Of course, there were certain other students who took to military education, and the corps of 33 of my High School stood at the top in the whole State for the last three or four years. It won a number of distinctions. Now the question is whether the students should be given military training on a voluntary basis or as is now being suggested on a compulsory basis. I beg to submit that under the present circumstances, it is very difficult even to impart this N.C.C. training on a voluntary basis. The thing is that in our State, the grant that was being given for the N.C.C. has

been stopped. The expenses that we have to meet in this connection for one corps are Rs. 2,400. Out of this Rs. 1,400 were met from State grant. Rs. 1,000 were to be spent from the School fund. After the grant has been stopped it is very difficult to spend this amount of Rs. 2,400 for the N.C.C. batch from the school fund. Now the question is whether we should discontinue even this one batch that was there or whether we should continue it at a great cost. The Instructor for this batch got the first prize distinction for instruction during the last few years. The batch was highly praised even by the Chief Minister and high military authorities when the exhibition and demonstrations were going on. But with all that the difficulty is how to run it. Now on account of the great emphasis that is laid on the N.C.C. training and also on account of the desire of the Instructor himself and the students, we have somehow or other continued the corps for a year more. We hope that some grants before the next year will be forthcoming from the Centre or State Government and we will not be compelled to discontinue the batch altogether.

Therefore, what I suggest is that if these NCC batches are expanded they will provide us with sufficient number of students who may be taken for military career and who will go for the defence of the country. From my own experience I can say that if money is forthcoming, four batches of 120 students in all can be raised in my high School alone. Because of the difficulty of money, it becomes very difficult for us to continue even the one corps that we have got already. Therefore, what I suggest is that some money by way of grants may be given by the Government to carry on the experiment.

Military training on a compulsory basis will be extremely impracticable and very costly. I would like to submit that the expansion of these N.C.C. and Auxiliary Cadet Corps should be carried out and if the State Governments are not in a position to give sufficient grants for the purpose the Central Government should come forward with the necessary finances.

Prof. D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I must say that I have listened to many debates in this House. But of all the debates the most unedifying debate has been on this resolution. I do not know on what subject the debate has been going on. Have we been talking about Moral Rearmament in this House? Have we been talking about the psychological rehabilitation of the youth in this country? Have we been talking about the unemployment problem of this country? Have we been talking about the defence mechanism of our country or have we been talking about the reorientation of the educational system of this country? I must say that the debate on this subject has been very confused and very jumbled.

One Member said, "it is a very innocuous resolution". Of course, it is a very innocuous resolution because it is a resolution about military training and will not lead to militarisation. I think there is a law of cause and effect in this world and everybody is familiar with that law. If you talk about compulsory military training for the young men of this country and still say there will be no militarisation, I think, you will be wrong; the law has existed for millions of years and it will even now work so far as this debate is concerned. You cannot have compulsory military training without turning the nation into a warmongering nation, leading to the conditions which militarisation brought about in Germany or in Japan. I think you cannot avoid these consequences which Japan and Germany had to face on account of this policy. I, therefore, think that this compulsory military training in the context of our life today is unthinkable.

We are living in an undeveloped country, suffering from malnutrition, scarcity of food, etc. If we go to a school in the Punjab—I must say without boasting that the physique of the Punjabis is much better than that of the people of other States, of

[Prof. D. C. Sharma]

course, our Chairman is an exception—we find that the children are under-sized, under-fed—and I may be pardoned for saying—they are underclothed. They do not get enough of food to eat; they come from homes which are poor and they do not have a proper kind of diet and yet we are talking about compulsory military education for the school and college students. I think this resolution becomes a mockery in the light of our social context. When we have our Five Year Plan finalised, then we can think of giving some kind of training to these persons.

An hon. Member said that we must bring about co-ordination between defence and education. Co-ordination between defence and education can be brought about in times of emergency. I do not think we are living in times of emergency. For the present I would say that the primary need of India at this time is not compulsory military training for school and college boys but the right kind of education. I think all the objectives which have been mentioned by hon. Members here can be fulfilled if we have the right kind of education. What do they want? They want that we should take away from them the sense of frustration. I do not know if military training can take away from people the sense of frustration. In Germany the revolution was brought about by the persons who had first-rate military training.

Military training cannot always be a good thing. Hon. Members expect ethical values, enthusiastic spirit of co-operation, sense of discipline, health and vigour from this military training. According to them military training is a panacea, it is a cure, it is a specific, which will cure all the moral ills of our society. I do not think the greatest optimist about military training and writers about military subjects have ever laid claim to this kind of comprehensive utility which is being given to military training. I would, therefore, say that the proper remedy for all the ills to which the hon. Members have referred at one time or the other is not military training but it is a scheme of physical fitness which should begin from the nursery school and go right upto the post-graduate stage. If we have a scheme of physical fitness there will be no need for the Defence Minister to say "we do not have money" or for somebody else to say "that we are living in a context where we do not want to make any attempt to create an aggressive mentality". Therefore, what we need in this country is a simple, inexpensive, comprehensive scheme for creating those conditions which can produce physical fitness.

The second thing that we need in this country at this time is that we should inculcate in the minds of our young men, not only the young men in our schools and colleges but others also, a sense of the dignity of manual labour. Take the NCC camps. I have been to one of them and I have seen the enthusiasm with which those young men from our colleges and schools have done that amount of manual work. I must say it was a heartening sight to see. People who talk of enthusiasm and all that can go to these NCC camps and see what a fine spectacle of human co-operation there is there. Therefore, I say that the second thing that we need at this time is that we should learn to do manual work. Mr. Booker T. Washington, a Negro leader said—and I am very proud that I am quoting a Negro leader in the House of the People in India—he said there is as much dignity in ploughing a field as in writing a poem. And I think there is as much dignity in using a shovel, an instrument of labour, as in doing anything else—making a speech in the House of the People or anything else. So the second thing that we need is the insistence on the dignity of labour.

And thirdly, we want that our young men should have some disci-

pline among them. Of course, you know that our Universities are closing. We are having a token strike in one of the Universities in U.P. We have heard that a University has closed for three weeks. What a marvellous display of discipline among our students? But what is the reason? The reason is this that the surplus energy of our youth is not yet canalised in healthy channels. In order to do so we should provide them with creative activities, constructive activities.

Therefore, I say there is need in India for physical education. There is need in India for social education, if I can put it like that. And there is need in India also for providing compulsory manual labour for every school-going boy, for every college-going boy or girl, and also for those people who are adults. That is the way.

I do not think this scheme will be useful to us at all from the physcological point of view or from the national point of view or from any other point of view. Of course, I need not go into the financial aspects. All the time I hear in this House that our defence budget eats up most of our money. I think if I had some say in the matter I would give more money to our Defence Services, because our Defence Services are not only doing the work of defence but they are also doing socio-economic work. So I do not mind the expenditure on our Defence Forces.

What India needs is a scheme to obviate all these disadvantages inherent in the education today which should be very cheap. And for that I think this kind of compulsory military training will not be effective. The only thing that will be effective will be a scheme for adding to our physical fitness and for compulsory manual labour and also a scheme of giving students an opportunity for constructive work.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): In days gone by, when the British held sway in this country and when the soul of our motherland, of our nation, was crushed under militarism, we had a different value in life. Every young man yearned for military education, and we thought a musket might be the chance of our political salvation. But with the dawn of Free and Independent India, those values have changed. They have been shifted and today the emphasis of a Free and Independent India is, as my hon. friend Prof. Sharma said before me, upon food, health, upon an able body and a healthy mind. And unless we have the right values and give priorities to those values we cannot build up our nation.

When the British crushed the Indian Mutiny in 1857 their sole aim was to pit one community against another—Sikh regiment, Hindu regiment, Christian regiment, non-martial races, martial races and what not—and divide this country into so many fields. But today we have turned our back upon that programme. Though we were great upholders of compulsory military education before 1947, those days have gone and today the world is not looking upon conscription or compulsion in military education as the be-all and end-all. It was during the days of the French Revolution that the idea of conscription took place when Napoleon believed in big battalions, when the world in the nineteenth century believed that God was on the side of those who had the biggest battalions. we cannot increase human cannon fodder for the simple reason that Prussia also copied the French idea of conscription and built up a modern German army, but they had to change that idea. The first World War compelled them to have conscription, fifty million were conscripted and ten million were the casualties. Before the Second World War, they had to change the whole idea. Now we believe in mechanic manpower; they do not want more men but they want more mechanic manpower, as the whole idea of war has changed—changed in the sense that petroleum, the aeroplane and all other instruments have revolutionised the concept of modern warfare. And if we today arm

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compulsorily our whole nation, we have no chance. Against whom are we going to have an army? Against our neighbours? Our concept is one of peace, that we shall have peaceful neighbours, that we shall live in a state of peace. If we make all our 350 millions march on arms we shall not have enough money for food or for our other nation-building activities.

Someone has said that there shall be no perfection in war or peace; that will mean the death of a nation. We today have expressed the ideas of peace, simultaneously keeping up a regular army. We must find enough money for the Army, for the Air Force, for the Naval Force. And unless we do that for the three Defence Services, how are we going to find enough money for compulsory military education? We must see that our young men and women in schools and colleges are sufficiently educated. We must see that their minds are uplifted and not make them all take to a musket or gun and become cannon fodder as Prussia or Japan did. And we should not just turn India, a peaceful nation, into a nation trying to spring on the next neighbour, Pakistan or Burma, Afghanistan, China or Ceylon or undertaking any other thoughtless adventures. We shall then embark on fruitless and suicidal policies.

We have not got enough money for our NCC. We have over 80,000 souls in the NCC. We have set apart hardly Rs. two crores for them. Let us have enough money to pay the professors in the NCC. Let us build up a girls division in the NCC. Already in Bombay, a girls' division could not be created because they said they had no money. They, in Bombay, would neither have a girls' division or a junior division. Other States may imitate Bombay. Let us make the junior and senior divisions the live wires in our second line defence forces. When you have not got enough money to train and equip these people, how can you find money for compulsory military training? That would only be putting money down the drains and thus wasting it away. We have been able to find hardly Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 10 crores for our Air Force and Naval Wing respectively. Are we going to find Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 100 crores for this compulsory military training? We have a third rate navy. We have got ships which are the junk of the British navy. We are to pay Rs. 90 crores for equipping British men-of-war on modern scientific lines. At the end of three years; we have to hand them back. Why should we go elsewhere when our own-ship-building yard at Vizagapatam can build 8000 tonnage ships for less than Rs. 70 lakhs. We could devise methods to put our men in these ships, equip them with naval instruments and put them on the high seas. Hence how are we going to find money for this compulsory military training? In regard to the Air Force, we have got first rate men and second-rate or third-rate equipment. If we are not able to find enough money for developing our Air Force with its Air squadrons, how shall we find the money for this compulsory military training?

Let us put first things first, in our Free and Independent India. Let us see how we can achieve these first things first. Unless we have got boys and girls in the schools and colleges who have got a sound mind and a sound body, we shall not be able to produce an effective nation at all. Both England and the USA were opposed to the idea of conscription except when they had to go to war. For a long time, America was following the Monroe doctrine. That is, they did not want to enter any war which would involve them in world politics and complications, though today we find that America has taken up the duty of the police man of the world, with all its complications in Iran and other countries to the detriment of the freedom loving people of the East. England also was opposed to conscription until the first World War. At the time of the Second World War, they agreed to have conscription when they found that Germany was colossally arming against them. By the end of the Second World War, the nations of the

world revolutionised their ideas of conscription and compulsion. Compulsion is equivalent to conscription in military language.

We are now going to turn our agricultural democracy into an industrial democracy. Are we going to place this liability of conscription on the growing industrial democracy of India? Let us be warned by the failure of Napoleon who said that he possessed 25,000 men to be thrown on battle fields every month. By the end of 1815, with the battle of Waterloo, he had two million men dead. So too, the parties in the First World War, who throw away ten million men. Are we going to arm our men and throw them away against Pakistan or Burma or China or any of our neighbours? Against whom are we arming? Our first requirement is a good Air Force and a good Navy. If it were possible, we should build submarines also, because Russia has already built 350 submarines since the last war.

If we could lay greater emphasis on our jute exports, and ship-building and steel production we shall have more money for the nation-building departments. The money that we may find for this military expansion in the shape of compulsory military training, could very easily be diverted to better things: for example, to build up sound boys and girls so that they may be our soldiers of freedom, and learn discipline. What is happening in our universities? Our boys and girls have no respect for the teachers. Young men have no respect for their masters. We see a kind of carelessness, frustration and indiscipline amongst the new generation, which will have to take over the responsibility of new India. In this state of affairs, however much we may have spent on military education up to 1947, today, we are certainly not enamoured of that in view of the shifts and changes in world policy. Our emphasis should be on strengthening our national defences in the shape of building up our Air Force and our Navy and making them stronger than what they are today. India has a first class army. There is the Territorial Army to strengthen it as the second line of martial defence. We will have to find enough money for this. We will have to find money for our NCC. Before we take this leap in the dark, let us be warned by the fate of other nations and see that we proceed in the right direction.

डा० सुरेशचन्द्र : कम्पलसरी मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग के ऊपर हुई बहस को मैंने काफ़ी गौर से सुना और मुझे उस बहस को सुन करके सचमुच बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस हाउस में इस संसद् में इस तरह का एक प्रस्ताव लाया जाय, क्योंकि आज हिन्दुस्तान के सामने जो सवाल है, वह मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग का सवाल नहीं है । हमारी सभ्यता, हमारा स्ट्रगल हमारी कशमश और हमारे तमाम इतने सालों के बुनियादी उसूल इस मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग के खिलाफ़ हैं । आज से पचास, साठ साल पहले जब पहले हमने वहां पर अपनी आजादी की बुनियाद रक्खी तो उसकी बुनियाद मिलेटरी के ऊपर या वायलेंस के ऊपर नहीं थी और आज जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया है उसके बाद भी हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो हमारी फारेन पालिसी रक्खी है या जो हिन्दुस्तान की पालिसी है वह शान्ति के उसूलों पर है न कि हिंसा के उसूलों पर है । यदि हम आज इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेते हैं कि कम्पलसरी मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग स्कूल और कालिजों में रक्खेंगे तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि हम उस सेंस आफ़ फ्रस्ट्रेशन को जिसके लिए यह प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है उस सेंस आफ़ फ्रस्ट्रेशन को नहीं हटा सकते हैं और न ही मैं इस से सहमत हूं जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा है कि हमारी जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है वह ग़लत शिक्षा प्रणाली है और उस कारण शिक्षा प्रणाली में जो दोष आये हैं उन दोषों को हटाने के लिये हमें मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग चाहिए । मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग के जरिए से आप हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में आये दोषों को हटा सकते हैं । मेरे से पहले एक दोस्त प्रोफेसर दीवानचन्द्र शर्मा ने बिल्कुल

[डा० सुरेश चन्द्र]

सच कहा कि कम्पलसरी मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग देने के बजाय हमारे नौजवानों को जो कि स्कूलों और कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं उनका ध्यान बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली की ओर आकर्षित करें जिस बुनियादी शिक्षा प्रणाली की प्रेरणा महात्मा गांधी ने और दूसरे शिक्षकों ने दी थी, अगर हम अपने नौजवानों को उस पर चलायें तो मैं समझ सकता हूं। इस प्रस्ताव के बजाय अगर कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव आता जिसमें हम यह कहते कि हमें और ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाय जिससे कि हमारे मौलाना आजाद साहब यह न कह सकें कि हमारी जेबें खाली हैं, दिमाग़ खाली नहीं, हमारी शिक्षा को ज्यादा मजबूत बनाने के लिये जिससे कि जेबें शिक्षा के लिए खाली न हो सकें, अगर ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाते तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह संसद् पूरी मजबूती से और एक आवाज़ से उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती। लेकिन आज जो प्रस्ताव डाक्टर राम सुभाग सिंह का पेश है, मैं उस प्रस्ताव का बड़े ज़ोर के साथ विरोध करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारी संस्कृति हमारी सभ्यता और हमारी आज की पालिसी, आज की गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी और हमारी सब पूरी पालिसी के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। जर्मनी आदि दूसरे मुल्कों में रहने के बाद मैं आपको यह कह सकता हूं कि इस तरह की पालिसी और इस तरह की स्कूलों में मिलेटरी स्प्रिट क़ायम करने से लोगों में एक बार मेंटेलिटी, एक बार साइकोलिजी पैदा हुई और मैं उस जमाने में था जिस जमाने में हिटलर जुगंड कायम किया गया और हिटलरजुगंड बिल्कुल उसी रूप में था जिस रूप म आप ने यह कम्पलसरी मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग स्कूल, कालिजों में देने का प्रस्ताव रक्खा है। इस हिटलर जुगंड ने अन्तिम समय में जब कि बर्लिन के अन्दर हिटलर और रूस में लड़ाई चल रही थी और जिस अवसर पर हिटलर की फ़ौजें हार चुकी थीं और उन में भी एक सेंस आफ फस्ट्रेशन क़ायम हो चुका था, उस अन्तिम अवसर पर इस हिटलर जुगंड ने पेंज़र फास्ट और दूसरे हथियार लेकर रशियन टैंकों के ख़िलाफ बर्लिन की सड़कों पर खप जाते थे। इस तरह की फेनैटिसिज्म और मिलेटरी स्पिरिट यदि आप इस देश के अन्दर जो इसके खिलाफ है, पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो आज इस प्रस्ताव को आप पास कर सकते हैं, वरना हरगिज़ आपको इसको पास नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके बजाय मैं कहूंगा कि आपकी आज की मुख्य समस्या आर्थिक समस्या है, अनएम्पलायमेंट की समस्या है और जिसके बारे में हमारा प्रस्ताव आयेगा उस अनएम्पलायमेंट (बेकारी) की समस्या को और वह अनएम्पलायमेंट एजयूकेटेड अनएम्पलायमेंट है, उस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आज हम अपनी इनर्जी को लगायें। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि हम आंध्र बिल पर कितनी अपनी इनर्जी लगा रहे हैं और बहस आदि कर रहे हैं, मैं उस बहस में यहां नहीं पड़ना चाहता, आंध्र बिल पर मैं बोलना चाहता था, उस बिल के ऊपर हम लैंग्वेज के बहाने से अपनी इनर्जी लगा रहे हैं. लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज देश में लैंग्वज की उतनी ज़रूरत नहीं है जितनी ज़रूरत रोटी की समस्या हल करने की है। अगर आप आज देश में रहने वालों को रोटी और इम्पलायमेंट दे सकते हैं तो आप लैंग्वज और दूसरी अन्य समस्याओं को हल कर सकते हैं और याद रखिए कि हिन्दुस्तान का नाम दुनिया के अन्दर मिलेटरिजम से कभी नहीं हो सकता, आपका नाम आज दुनिया के अन्दर है, आज अगर जवाहरलाल का नाम किसी जगह है, हमारी फारेन पालिसी की कोई पूछ है, कोरिया के अन्दर हमारी सेनाएं शान्ति के सन्देश को लेकर जाती हैं तो यह

इसलिए जाती है, क्योंकि हमने अपनी पालिसी को शान्ति के लिए और शान्ति के रूप में उसको रक्खा है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (शाहबाद दक्षिण) : सेना के बजाय किसी दूसरे को क्यों नहीं भेजते ?

डा० सुरेशचन्द्र : हमारी भारतीय सेना जो वहां कोरिया में जा रही है, वह शान्ति के काम के लिये जा रही है, लड़ाई के लिए नहीं जा रही है । स्कूल कालिजों के लड़कों को जहां तक फ़िज़िकल ट्रेनिंग देने का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं और मेरा ख्याल है कि स्कूल और कालिजों में जब तक लड़कों को शारीरिक शिक्षा पूरी तरह से नहीं दी जायगी, उनको अनुशासन में नहीं लाया जायगा तब तक हम अपने देश को उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर नहीं कर सकते ।

अगर हम इस बिल को पास कर दें तो जो पैसा, जो धन इसके अन्दर लगने वाला है, यदि हम उस को अपनी आर्थिक अवस्थाओं को सुधारने में लगा दें, हम ने पांच वर्षों की जो योजना बनाई है, अगर हम इस धन को उस की सफलता में लगा दें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम अपनी समस्याओं को हल करने में कदम आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे और दुनिया में हम ने जिन उसूलों को अपनाया है, और जिन उसूलों पर हम चलते आये हैं, उन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं ।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : इस ठहराव के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि जो इस शिक्षा की बात सिर्फ हाई स्कूल और कालेजों के लिये कही जाती है अगर वह जनरल कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन हो जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि हाई स्कूल और कालेजों में पढ़ने वाले जो लोग होते हैं वह ज्यादातर उच्च वर्ग के होते हैं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि यह जो एजुकेशन है वह मासेज के लिए होनी चाहिये । क्या हमारे डाक्टर सुरेश साहब खाली अहिंसा के नारे से देश को स्वतन्त्र रक्खेंगे? कम्पलसरी मिलीटरी एजुकेशन न करके खाली अहिंसा के नारे लगाने से कैसे काम चलेगा ? पंडित जी की पालिसी देश के लिए अच्छी हो सकती है, मगर उन की फारेन पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है । स्ट्रांग पालिसी होनी चाहिए । काश्मीर के ही बारे में देखिये जब तक उसके लिए हमारी पालिसी स्ट्रांग नहीं होगी काम नहीं चल सकता । महार बटेलियन है, हम लोगों की बटेलियन है, हम लोग वारियर लोग हैं, मार्शल कम्यूनिटी के लोग हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि मार्शल कम्यूनिटी के लोगों के लिये कम्पलसरी मिलीटरी एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये । यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा तो देश की रक्षा कौन करेगा ? लड़ने को हम और खाने को आप मार्शल कम्यूनिटी वाले लड़ते हैं और यह लोग कहते हैं कि जरूरत नहीं । वह दिन अब चले गये जब गांधी जी की अहिंसा चलती थी, गांधी जी भी अब चले गये । उन के समय के लिय उनका नारा ठीक था, लेकिन आज जमाना दूसरा आने वाला है, उसके लिये जब तक हम में ताकत नहीं होगी, जब तक हम में डिसिप्लिन नहीं होगी, जब तक हम अपनी ताकत से दुश्मन से नहीं लड़ेंगे तब तक हमारे दुश्मन का नाश कैसे होगा ? इस वास्ते मिलिटरी एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी होनी चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि आज देश में जो स्पिरिट होनी चाहिये वह नहीं है । जिस प्रकार हम करोड़ों रुपया दूसरी चीजों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं उसी तरह इस पर भी करना चाहिये । आज हमें पैसे की बहुत आवश्यकता है यह ठीक है और इस कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग पर कई करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे, लेकिन उसका इन्तजाम कर के हम को इस को जरूर करना चाहिये ।

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

साथ ही साथ मेरा यह भी कहना है कि यह सिर्फ आदमियों के लिये ही न हो । जो हमारी औरतें हैं, बहिनें हैं उन के लिये भी होनी चाहिये जिस में हमारे देश की नौजवान औरतें भी देश की रक्षा का काम कर सकें । खाली गांधी जी का नाम लेने से तो सेना लड़ नहीं सकती है, इस लिये मिलिटरी एजुकेशन देना बहुत जरूरी है । आज कल जो महार, मरहठा लोग हैं, पंजाब के लोग हैं, जो लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलिटरी में आकर भर्ती होते हैं, जो मार्शल कम्युनिटी के लोग हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग देने का जब तक इन्तजाम नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है । महार बटैलियन है, चमार बटेलियन भी पहले थी, मझबी रेदास सिख बटेलियन पहिले थी आज तो आप उनको बन्द कर रहे हैं कम्यूनल होने के बहाने से, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जाति के नाम पर उनका नाम होना बुरा नहीं है । उसको बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये । लेकिन बात असल यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट में कई कई मिनिस्टर आ जाते हैं, कई कई दिमाग में कई कई स्कीमें भी रहती हैं । हमारे सतीश बाबू आ गये डिप्टी मिनिस्टर होकर, दूसरे त्यागी जी हैं और सब अपनी अपनी स्कीम बना रहे हैं । एक डिपार्टमेंट में चार मिनिस्टर बन गये और चारों मिनिस्टरों की चार तरह की स्कीमें हैं । इसीलिये कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी एजुकेशन के बारे में सब गोलमाल हो रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं है । मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी एजुकेशन सिर्फ हाई स्कूल और कालेजों के लिये ही नहीं होनी चाहिये बल्कि सब के लिये होनी चाहिये चाहे पढ़ने वाले लड़के हों या लड़कियां । औरतें, महिलायें सब के लिए होना चाहिये । खाली बच्चे पैदा करना या खाली खाना बनाना ही औरतों का काम नहीं होना चाहिये । जब देश की रक्षा करने का सवाल हो तो उन में लड़ने की भी शक्ति होनी चाहिये । हमारे एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर भी हैं, बड़े साहब, नहीं हैं लेकिन डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, उनको इस पर थोड़ा विचार करना चाहिये । मुझे यह मालूम नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी इस के बारे में क्या है, वह जैसा चाहे कर सकती है । हमारे मौलाना साहब भी नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की रक्षा तभी हो सकती है जब कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन सब के लिये हो इस लिय हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जो ठहराव रक्खा है उस में इतना आल्टरेशन चाहता हूं कि उसमें "जेनरल कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी एजूकेशन" होना चाहिये और जो मार्शल कम्यूनिटी के लोग हैं, जैसे मरहठा, सिख, राजपूत, महार, चमार, इत्यादि इन लोगों के बच्चों की थोड़ी ज्यादा सहायता करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये । अभी उन लोगों का ध्यान नहीं रक्खा जाता है । उन को सेना में भर्ती तो कर लिया जाता है लेकिन जब अफसर या अधिकारी बनाने का समय आता है तो दूसरे लोगों को बनाया जाता है । इस तरह से सेना में सवर्ण हिन्दू घुस जाते हैं । कमान्डर इन चीफ आ जाता है तो परेड करने के लिये हम लोगों को बुलाया जाता है, लेकिन जब बड़े अफसर या अधिकारी बनाने का सवाल होता है तो दलित वर्ग को छोड़ कर सवर्ण हिन्दू ले लिया जाता है । इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि अनएजुकेटेड होने के बहाने हम लोगों के साथ इन्जस्टिस नहीं होनी चाहिये । जो लोग मार्शल कम्यूनिटी के हैं और दलित वर्ग के उन को भी ज्यादा अफसर और अधिकारी बनने की सहूलियत होनी चाहिये ।

इतना बोल कर मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन में थोड़ा फेर-फार करने के लिये कह कर इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं ।

Shri Kanavade Patil (Ahmednagar North): The idea behind this resolutio nis to render our country strong enough in war as we are strong enough in peace. And, therefore, before I express my opinion on the resolution, I support the resolution in its spirit.

I submit when there are two warring camps, who are running an armament race, creating new, stronger armies, the time has come when our country must think in terms of its own solidarity. We must think whether the present armed strength of India is sufficient in the event of an attack by a foreign power. India has thousands of miles of vulnerable frontiers and it is not disclosing any secret to say that there are hostile countries, and also some western countries who are carrying on intrigues against the integrity and independence of our country. So, in view of the situation we must consider whether the present armed strength is sufficient to meet any danger coming from outside countries. Therefore, I think the present resolution put up by the hon. Member is certainly worth considering by this House. Though Government has given certain indications that they are going to train our young men in colleges and give them sufficient military training on a certain limited basis, I would like to say, and very humbly submit that we must keep before our eyes the example of China—the present People's Government of China. There, it seems, they trained all able-bodied young men and gave them military training. And we have seen during the last three or four years how they fought when Korea was attacked and Chinese mainland was threatened. The threat of total war by the Western Powers was ably stemmed by the Chinese though China did not possess the advanced weapons such as the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb possessed by the western powers. China does not possess these modern weapons, but the Chinese trained all their people, infused a new spirit into them and challenged the might of western powers, the 17 nations which sent their armed forces to Korea, and we know the result. All the might of the powers from the West was not able to cross the 38th Parallel because every Chinese was trained to fight in the interests and safety of his motherland. That should be the spirit here. Every young man, I believe, from the age of 15 to 25 at least, whether in college or school or even in the villages, must be given compulsory military training to some extent so as to be able to defend his motherland when the attack develops. I am not sure that any power will attack this country within a short time, but there is a possibility of some power intriguing and planning a sudden attack against our country. So, if that situation arises, every young man in this country must be in a position to safeguard the interests of this country, to safeguard the independence of our country and to fight out, because our present armed strength is not sufficient to meet the likely danger. It is because of this that I brought to the notice of this House the Chinese way, how they built their People's Army and how they gave them compulsory military training. I support the resolution of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh in the spirit in which it has been brought before the House.

It has been argued by certain friends that our *Samskriti* is based on certain notions. I should think our *Samskriti* allowed the might of armed strength. Looking from the days of the Maha Bharata up to these days, no nation has survived which had no armed strength. Your high principles and ideologies of non-violence and truth will not save you if these principles are not protected by the armed might of the people who hold these principles.

An Hon. Member: How was our Independence won?

Shri Kanavade Patil: Your Independence has been won— I do not want to discuss the matter now, but I would like to submit further that even in the Bhagavat Gita, which is the ideal lesson for all of us. Lord Krishna advised Arjuna: "Arjuna, you fight".

[Shri Kanavade Patil]

हतो वा प्राप्स्यसि स्वर्गं जित्वा
वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम् ।
तस्मादुत्तिष्ठ कौन्तेय युद्धाय कृत निश्चयः ।।

You be prepared for fight. You should have the necessary strength to meet the challenges of your enemies. Conquerors and plundering hordes invaded this land several times during the last one thousand years, and I very humbly submit that this House must not forget the lessons of history. History must not be allowed to be repeated. There were invasions of this country by savages, by hordes who came from the North-west Frontier, and they attacked your houses, kidnapped women, and committed a lot of offences such as robbery, murders and looting of villages. So, you must be on your guard. You must not forget the lessons of history. Do not go by high principles. Nobody wil heed you. Suppose anyone comes and attacks you with a musket. If you say: "I believe in non-violence and truth. Do as you like", he will kill you straightway. He will not say, "Because this man stands for very high principles, let him go away." That cannot be. Therefore, our Samskriti does not lie in that. Even Mahatma Gandhi said: "Do not be a coward. Follow your principles of non-violence to the extent that you do not allow yourself to be attacked by a bully. If a bully attacks you, resist with all your strength." Therefore military training in this country is absolutely essential for the protection of our homeland, children and everything. Do not take chances with your high principles and ideals. If you have not got the strength, nobody will listen to your principles. Lord Krishna taught certain lessons to Arjuna because he had strength intellectual and spiritual strength. Therefore, if you have not got the strength, you will not be able to teach. You cannot teach if you have not got any strength. Therefore, I would like this country to be mighty in arms as we are mighty in peace.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : फौजी शिक्षा को बाध्य नहीं बनाना चाहिए यह मेरी राय है बल्कि उसके लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये लोगों में आकर्षण शक्ति पैदा करनी चाहिये । अब सवाल यह उठता है कि हम आकर्षण शक्ति कैसे पैदा कर सकते हैं । शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में उनके मन में दिलचस्पी पैदा करने के लिये ऊंचे ऊंचे आदर्श हमें उनके सामने रखने चाहियें । पुरातन लड़ाई का इतिहास तथा वर्तमान लड़ाई का इतिहास उन्हें बताना चाहिए । और इन चीजों को जब उनकी मनोभावना में भरा जायगा तो उसमें रद्दोबदल हो सकता है । इसके अलावा उनको लड़ाई का विज्ञान, भूगोल, जवान कैसे तैयार किये जाते हैं, यह सारी चीजें और उनके चलने के वक्त के गाने और स्लोगन्स किस तरह के होने चाहियें जो उन्हें प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, यह उन्हें बतलाना चाहिए । शिक्षा के कार्य में सिर्फ फौजी शिक्षा से ही काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि अनुशासन के भीतर रह कर के जनता की सहायता का कार्य भी उन्हें करना चाहिये । इसमें कौन कौन सी चीजें आ सकती हैं । इसमें यह चीजें आ सकती हैं, जैसे आग का बुझाना, नदी में बाढ़ आ जाय और कोई डूबता हो तो उसे बचाना और इस तरह के जो कार्य जनता के फायदे के लिये हों और जिन्हें करने से जनता को फायदा हो सकता है । जो लोग फौजी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लें उन्हें योग्यता के मुताबिक बराबर जगहें दी जाये जिससे कि जो नौजवान हैं वे प्रोत्साहित हों और वह ज्यादा तादाद में इसमें आवें ।

सभापति जी सवाल अब हमारे सामने खर्च का उठता है और सरकार इसी कारण इस प्रश्न को लेना नहीं चाहती । जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है नेशनल कैडेट कोर पर जितना खर्च किया जा रहा है उतना तो आप नहीं कर सकते । हमें उससे बहुत कम खर्च करना है । हमारा सबसे ज्यादा खर्च इंस्ट्रक्टर्स पर होता है, स्थायी फौजी आफिसर जो नेशनल

कैडेट कोर में तथा टैरीटोरियल आर्मी में कार्य करते हैं उन पर ज्यादा खर्च होता है । अभी छात्रों के लिये आग्जिलरी कैडेट कोर बनाने का निश्चय किया गया है । उसे भारत के तमाम बच्चों में लागू करना बहुत जरूरी होगा । सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि रिटायर्ड फौजी आफिसर या जो ऊंचे ओहदे के आफिसर्स हैं उनकी मदद से उनको थोड़ा सा अलाउन्स देकर के प्रोफेसर्स और शिक्षकों को यदि फौजी शिक्षा देकर उन पर कार्यभार सौंप दिया जाय तो पैसा कम खर्च हो सकता है । जितने ट्रेनिंग कालिज हैं, और जितने ट्रेनिंग स्कूल हैं वहां लोगों को अनिवार्य रूप से फौजी शिक्षा दी जाय और उनके शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लेने पर उन्हें जब कि गरमी के दिन आते हैं, तो समर क्लासेज में देकर उनकी शिक्षा को पूर्ण किया जाय । टैरीटोरियल आर्मी, आग्जिलरी टैरीटोरियल आर्मी, नेशनल कैडेट कोर और आग्जिलरी कैडेट कोर इनके अलग अलग आप हथियार रख करके इनको शिक्षा देते हैं । इसमें ज्यादा खर्च होता है । अगर इन सब के लिये अलग अलग अस्त्र न रख कर के उनको एक ही स्थान पर शिक्षा दी जाय तो उन से सब को शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सकती है तथा खर्च भी कम होगा । प्रान्तीय रक्षा दल होम गार्डस्, प्राविन्शियल आर्म्ड पुलिस, डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्म्ड पुलिस इन सब के लिये अलग अलग शस्त्र न रख कर के इन सब को यदि एक ही स्थान पर शिक्षा दी जाय तो इसमें भी शस्त्रों पर कम खर्च होगा और जो पैसा ज्यादा शस्त्र देने में खर्च होता है उसमें कमी होगी । जहां पर अस्त्र-शस्त्र नहीं मिल सकते वहां आप डमी राइफिल्स से काम ले सकते हैं । और यह डमी राइफल्स जो वर्तमान आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी है इसके जरिए से तैयार की जा सकती हैं ।

सभापति जी, फौजी शिक्षा किस को दी जाय, इसके बारे में मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि स्काउट्स आरगानाइजेशन, स्काउट्स राइफल्स क्लब, और जो इस तरह की दूसरी संस्थायें हैं, जो सेवा करती हैं, उनके साथ भी सहयोग होना जरूरी है, क्योंकि इसके कारण इससे फ़ायदा यह होगा कि कम खर्च में हम उन्हें शिक्षा दे सकेंगे । जिस तरह से स्काउट्स के कैम्प होते हैं वहां पर भी यदि फौजी शिक्षा हम दें तो हम उन्नति कर पायेंगे । सवाल यह उठेगा कि आखिर वरदी, जूते और बैल्ट कहां से आवेंगे और कैसे आयेंगे । पूरे फौजी वस्त्र उन को न दिये जायं । जैसे कि स्काउट वरदी पहनते हैं, वैसे ही काम निकाला जाय, लेकिन जो गरीब नौजवान हैं, जिनको वस्त्र देना है, उनको उनके प्रमाण पत्र देने पर पूरी वरदी दी जाय । जूते और बैल्ट आप हारनैस सैडलरी फैक्टरी कानपुर में तैयार करा सकते हैं । अगर आप कहेंगे कि आप किस तरह से इसे पूरा कर सकेंगे तो मैं आप से कहूंगा कि लड़ाई के जमाने में कानपुर की फैक्टरी के अलावा आप के पास पांच और शाखें थीं, जैसे मद्रास, बम्बई, बंगाल, कानपुर, अमृतसर, यह सब आज बन्द हैं इन्हें आप चालू कर के नौजवानों को जो फौजी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें कम दाम में जूते और बैल्ट दे सकते हैं ।

मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं वह ज्यादा खर्चे के नहीं हैं, मगर इन पर विचार विनिमय कर के कार्य रूप में लाना है । जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र शाहाबाद दक्षिण के माननीय सदस्य ने उपस्थित किया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): My hon. friend the Mover of the resolution, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh gave a good opportunity to the House to discuss this important

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

question of compulsory military training to the youths of the country. Many things relevant—and many otherwise also, and my hon friend Shri Rajabhoj reminds me of those—were said in this House, and I am sure the House has benefited from them.

I, on behalf of the Government, do not want to mince matters. Government have no scheme for any sort of compulsory military training either to the students of the country or to the youths in general, nor is there any intention on the part of the Government to initiate any scheme of such a nature. I am therefore sorry I cannot accept this resolution.

The debate that took place on this resolution has apparently raised many questions. I admit, those questions are of vital importance to the country; there are very important questions like unemployment, education, nutrition for the citizens of the country, the psychological aspect of the problem, the elevation of the moral and physical condition of the people etc. All these have been mixed up with the question of compulsory military training.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Defence has dealt with this question purely from the military point of view, and has given you figures which speak for themselves—a colossal figure of Rs. 60 or 70 crores annually, and perhaps progressing every year, and coming up to about a hundred crore of rupees, which will have to be spent, if this resolution is to be accepted. The number of youths that have to be brought under this scheme, if the resolution is to be accepted, will come to about ten crores. My hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Defence has also put before us a number of other courses which are open for us, and on which the Government are spending money, such as the National Cadet Corps scheme, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, the Territorial Army, and the Auxiliary Territorial Force Crores of rupees are being spent on these schemes, and thousands of boys and girls are being tained and disciplined. Government, therefore, are doing whatever is possible to infuse as much military discipline amongst the youths of the country, as is possible under the circumstances.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What do you mean by 'as is possible under the circumstances'?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: You know it as much as I do.

Shri S. S. More: I know nothing.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Please do not profess ignorance. I am sure you know it.

Having stated the attitude of the Government in regard to this resolution, I wish to put a number of points to show why this resolution is not a practical proposition. If the intention is to train soldiers for the army, and to prepare the country for defence on such a colossal scale, I should say that the usual methods of recruitment and the usual methods of trainning are much cheaper than that of compulsory military training to our students, for military purposes.

In the long list of things we have to tackle today, we have got to draw up a list of priorities, and we have to pool all our resources, of the Centre as well as the States; and as things stand today, there are many more important things which are to be tackled first, before this question of military training to the youths of the country on a compulsory scale is to be taken up. This point has been touched upon by many of the hon. Members, as I stated earlier.

I shall only point out the implications of this resolution. There is our economic programme which requires about Rs. 200 crores annually, and this we are already implementing. Then we have the power, electrification and transport schemes, which will require about Rs. 125 crores per annum. The social services and rehabilitation schemes require more than Rs. 400 crores for five years, which comes to

about Rs. 75 crores per year. Over and above all these, there are already demands which appear to me to be very reasonable, such as the expansion of our industrial and agricultural programme, within the Plan period. We have also got the unemployment problem which calls for an urgent solution. All this means that we have to spend more money than what I have enumerated above. Where is all this money to come from? Now, the total revenues of the States and the Centre come to about Rs. 640 crores. How can we in these circumstances, undertake programmes of compulsory military training, if we are to implement the decision of this House on this resolution?

Therefore, if we accept this resolution, we must accept it with all the implications that it has. We know that. Although it is very easy for us to come forward and accept it, we cannot implement it. If we cannot implement it, then we should not accept it. That is why Government are most reluctant to accept this resolution.

But when I say all this, I have no desire to minimise the urgency of taking active steps to check the rapid deterioration in the physical and intellectual standards of our young students. Steps like the organisation of the National Cadet Corps, as I have mentioned just now, and the All-India Bharat Scout Organisation, have proved to be of great value to us in this respect. As has been pointed out by my friend, the total number of senior cadets up to date in the NCC is about 26,720, senior officers 675, junior cadets 3,000 and junior officers 1612. If you could expand the NCC on a sufficiently large scale, this should perhaps be the most effective way of dealing with the problem. The expansion of the NCC even on a voluntary basis means going beyond our means. Therefore, even there, we have to be cautious and cannot allow the process to go the whole hog. But we are examining the question of simplifying and devising methods of organised training on the lines of the NCC, as has been pointed out by my friend, the Deputy Minister of Defence. What is needed at present is the introduction of open air mass drill and manual labour as an integral part of the school curriculum, and the Government have emphasised the need for such reorientation in our school training on University and college authorities. The Education Ministry have been in touch with educationists, the Vice-Chancellors and the State Government authorities, on the question of introducing compulsory physical training—mass drill and open air training—in a systematic way. I am glad to say that we have had satisfactory response so far as the reactions of the State Governments are concerned. Almost all of them have agreed with us that there is need for some sort of compulsory physical mass-scale drill and a system to make our boys work-minded, and therefore, it is hoped that, in consultation with the State Governments, the Education Ministry of the Government will soon be coming out with some sort of scheme, as I have mentioned above.

In this connection I will very briefly refer to the various arguments that have been adduced here with regard to a change in the pattern of our education. I am one of those who think and believe that there ought to be as rapid a change in the pattern of our education as possible. I also believe that some sort of drastic reorientation is required in changing our present educational system. But when I say this, I want this House to remember that a change in the educational system cannot be brought about in a mutatory way. No change in the education system can come out suddenly. When I say 'suddenly', I do not mean overnight, two months or six months; but even if we think that a new pattern of system of education can be suggested or can be effectively brought about in a year's time, it is not practicable. A new pattern of educational system has only to be evolved out of the old; it is not a revolutionary process. It cannot come out suddenly, as I said.

Now, there are implications of a change in the present educational system, but I will not go into them because

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just now this question of compulsory military training should be considered from a concrete and limited point of view. The dignity of manual labour has also been referred to here by many of the hon. friends. It is one of the most essential problems today and no educational system which deverts us from that essential aspect of life is worth touching. Therefore, any new educational pattern which will be evolved will be tested whether it has really brought about a spiritual change in the entire outlook of our young boys. That again brings us to many other problems because it is not very easy to conceive of or to see a concrete picture as to how all these things can be brought about so suddenly and by one stroke of the pen. We must remember always when we talk of China and the large army of people working together concentrating their attention on one work—when we talk of those things we must remember that for thousands and thousands of years we have been guided by a philosophy of hierarchy. I do not wish to refer to this influence just now, but this philosophy of living separately—'I am higher than the other man', you are higher than the other man' etc.—comes directly in our way of creating a homogeneous type of system which will direct us all purposefully to some system which will make us go ahead soon. Now, how many of us are there who think that that philosophy—of higher ups and lower-downs—which has guided us in our day-to-day life, will soon disappear? Unfortunately, many of us do not believe like that. And, therefore, when we talk of revolutionising the educational pattern and bringing about a new outlook in the concept of manual labour, we must never forget that they are all linked with our day-to-day life.

I will not refer to this question in any more detail. As I said, the Education Ministry have been in touch with educationists of the country to evolve a scheme of some sort of compulsory training in manual work in a systematic way, and I hope that it will not be long before we have taken some decision in this respect. I have stated briefly the reactions of the Government to the resolution and I have also stated what is practical to do today. The Prime Minister has emphasised the need for compulsory manual work from time to time and if the State Governments listen to the advice and accept our proposals in this direction, we are sure to shake off the physical and intellectual lethargy that prevails today and stands in between progress and present conditions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): I think it is quite gratifying that a very lively debate has taken place on the resolution demanding introduction of compulsory military training in our high schools and colleges. I am glad that most of the hon. Members who took part in this debate have shown a very realistic attitude in regard to a question which is very vital for the existence and future development of this country. I sincerely thank them for having lent so much support to this resolution and having accepted at least in spirit the idea behind this resolution.

However, quite a few of my hon. friends have opposed this resolution and some among them have even gone to the length of expressing surprise as to how this resolution got so much sympathy and so much support in this House. I must also thank them for their opposition and surprise because these things have induced me to say a few words on this question and have made me even more firm in my conviction that compulsory military training must be given to all the youth of India, as my hon. friend, Mr. Rajabhoj, and some other friends said. To start with, it must be made compulsory in our schools and colleges if we are really sincere about making India a real great nation.

This resolution has been opposed mainly on two grounds. Firstly, because—as some said—it is against the principle of non-violence And second-

ly, some of my professor friends said that it might mar the efficiency of the educational institutions.

In regard to the first point, I am sorry to say that those who have opposed the resolution on this ground have quite misunderstood my resolution. They could not follow the idea or the spirit behind the resolution. I repeat it again that the resolution was not aimed at leading the country towards militarisation as some of my friends interpreted it. Its sole purpose was to arouse interest in our youth to lead an active, co-operative and disciplined life, and have regard for the dignity of labour, social services and other persons' rights.

Some of my friends, on the other hand, got wholly confused by bringing in the debate the sacred name of Mahatma Gandhi and his technique of non-violence which we all cherish and to which we are all pledged. While deprecating the idea of imparting military training, some of my elder friends said that this will lead towards the militarisation of the country. They also referred to the Gandhian Seminar. Some of my friends said that it is opposed to our foreign policy and our principle of non-violence. Some said that this is also opposed to our culture and civilisation. I think they mean the culture and civilisation of slavery in which they have been living for the past so many generations. In their zeal to oppose the resolution they referred to the Gandhian Seminar. But they could not keep in mind what the Government of India is doing. Despite holding the Gandhian Seminar and pledging themselves to the principle of non-violence and non-aggression in international affairs, the Government of India which are being run by close associates of Mahatma Gandhi are also maintaining one of the finest forces in Asia. I wonder whether those who opposed the resolution on the ground of non-violence, on the ground of our foreign policy, on the ground of our culture and civilisation and other things and dreaded the idea of military training, and who might be exercising some influence over the Government Members, are prepared to advise the Government to do away with their present Army, Navy and the Air Force. (*Interruption*). If they do not, I do not think they are sincere or justified in opposing the resolution, because nobody can have an Army without imparting military education.

An Hon. Member: I am not against compulsory military training.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He was also talking about culture and about our Indian Army being sent to Korea. But Panditji did not care to send people of his thinking to Korea.

Some hon. Members said that other nations are resorting to reduction of armaments; and also to reducing defence expenditure. As far as this is concerned, I only know that there is a race in the world at present to invent all sorts of dreadful bombs. For instance, only a few years ago, America had the monopoly of atom bombs Later on Britain and Russia also showed that in this world America alone would not be allowed to keep the monopoly of any weapon. The U.S.A., then, invented the Hydrogen bomb. Russia showed only last week that it can invent still powerful hydrogen bombs. I think there is only a race for the inventing of more and more powerful bombs.

So, in the circumstances in which we live and the strategic geographical situation which our country occupies, I do not think that it would be wise—I would warn my friends who think so—or safe for India to remain content with the present Army for all time to come. We should make suitable developments in our present forces if we are really sincere about safeguarding our nation.

Some referred to our foreign policy. Take for instance our foreign policy in Kashmir. If our Army had not been there to defend our foreign policy it would have gone with the heads of those like Dr. Suresh Chandra w. were loud about it.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

Coming to the second point I do not agree to what our Professor said that the introduction of military training will impair the efficiency of our educational institutions. I think these friends are thinking in terms of schools and colleges manufacturing clerks who cannot stand erect even for 15 minutes. At least 50 per cent. of them have to go to a doctor for digesting their food. I do not want that sort of educational institutions to be perpetuated in this country. I think they ought to have seen the drills and parades of the Delhi boys and girls who paraded in the Parliament Street and in the India Gate Maidan on the 26th January or more recently when they presented a guard of honour to the Pakistan Prime Minister. I have been told that these marchings and drillings in no way lessen the hunger for education of those children. Rather they prove as an appetiser. Therefore, I think I should better congratulate the State Government of Delhi, who have decided, as I read yesterday, to introduce some sort of military training in all the schools in Delhi, to give training on four subjects, namely, (1) building up of the youth mentally, morally and physically with a view to making them good citizens by developing character and capacity for leadership, (2) developing patriotism among the pupils, developing team spirit and creating self-confidence, (3) training them for social service, and (4) teaching them dignity of labour.

So far as I can interpret my resolution, it means only a little more than that. If this much is accepted as the Delhi Government has accepted, I think it will go a long way and will serve a very useful purpose. Other State Governments should also be encouraged to introduce this sort of training. Then, I think, all the development works can find more and more volunteers to work on them; because those who have talked about culture have not gone to work on those development projects but it is only the N.C.C. trained youths who have gone there, and most of the speakers have praised that they are doing very nice work there.

One hon. Member said that no training should be given to the girls. I would say that we should be more particular about giving military training to the girls because Indian womanhood has been in the captivity of our culture and civilisation for a very very long time. They are mostly confined to their homes. The moment they come out, they need somebody's help to go to another place for fear of being kidnapped. The hon. Home Minister told us the other day that about 147 women and children were kidnapped in Delhi during last year. I would like therefore our girls to be given compulsory military training so that not only may they be able to develop themselves into good citizens, but also be in a position to face the kidnappers and other anti-social elements. Instead of hearing that so many women were kidnapped, I would like to hear from our Home Minister that so many kindappers were shot dead by our girls. It is in that spirit that we should view this resolution, not in the spirit of our culture being in danger. The other day my hon. friend Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri said that we do not want any more Lakshmi Bais. I on the other hand want that every girl of India should emulate the example of the Rani of Jhansi.

I am afraid the time at my disposal is short, particularly because my hon. friend Mr. Gopalan is anxious to move the resolution standing in his name. I am glad that both the Deputy Ministers, Shri Satish Chandra and Shri K. D. Malaviya, seem to agree with the objective behind my resolution. They have also accepted some of the suggestions made in my speech as well as in the speeches of some of my hon. friends. I was glad to hear that they are going to expand the N. C. C. and the territorial army and introduce military training in community project centres. I can appreciate the financial

difficulty in fully implementing my suggestion and in view of that I accept their suggestion that I should withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wants to withdraw the resolution. But Rule 241 requires me to put the amendments to the vote of the House.

An Hon. Member: When the resolution itself is being withdrawn, what is the point in putting the amendments to vote?

Mr. Chairman: Proviso to rule 241 is quite clear. It says:

> "Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been dispossed of."

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): In this connection may I remind you that to the Orphanages Bill moved by me there were several amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever might have been the practice adopted on that occasion, the words of the proviso to this rule are quite clear. I have no option but to put the amendments to the vote of the House.

There is one amendment by Shri Uma Charan Patnaik. I find that there is some dissent or disagreement. I would like to hear the hon. Members if they want to convince me on that. Then I need not put it to the vote of the House. It is for Shri Uma Charan Patnaik: if he wants to withdraw his amendment, then the question can be solved, otherwise I will have to put it to the vote of the House. May I know if he is prepared to do so?

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): With a clean conscience I would not like to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Then I would put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:
>
> 'This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to provide for an attractive system of military training for all High School and College students so as to equip them for all-round nation-building activities in times of peace as well as for all-out national defence in war emergencies.'"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That for the original resolution the following be substituted:
>
> 'This House is of opinion that while imparting military training to all High School and College students, advantage should be taken not only of an expanded National Cadet Corps but also of other military and semi-military organisations in this regard.'"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Then Mr. Gopalan's amendment.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I beg leave to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Then, the main resolution. Has the Mover leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE UNEMPLOYMENT

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to arrest the growth of unemployment in the country and to provide relief for the unemployed."

[SHRI PATASKAR *in the Chair*]

I thank you, Sir, first of all for allowing me to move this very important resolution before the House. At the

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same time I regret that a few Members of this House did not want that this resolution should be moved today, the result of which would have been that it would not have been debated at all if again it is not balloted and does not come in the ballot. I only want to inform those hon. Members of the anxiety of the people outside when they heard that this House was going to have a discussion on the question of unemployment. These are the number of letters, memoranda and telegrams that I have got and I am sure other hon. Members also would have got.

Some Hon. Member: How many are they?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If you want to know how many, please come here and see. I only want to say that the question of unemployment today is a very important one and I am sure that there will be no controversies about it because even the ruling party had been discussing this question for the last so many days. At the Agra session also they said that the Government was reviewing the question of unemployment, how to solve it and what relief could be given immediately so that they could relieve the distress in the country. So, I am sure that nobody in this House would be against this resolution because this resolution only says that some relief must be given to the unemployed in this country.

As far as the situation in the country today is concerned, since the last month many papers have written editorials on the question of unemployment prevalent in the country. Two days back a paper from Bombay has written an editorial on unemployment and it shows the gravity of the situation in Bombay. (*An Hon. Member*: Which paper is it?) The *Free Press Journal*. I shall read only four or five lines from it to show the unemployment crisis as far as Bombay is concerned:

"The unemployment crisis is a national problem, which seems to be particularly acute in Bombay State.

While plans and programmes are suggested and debated, the unemployment crisis is steadily worsening. And we have yet to make a start on some tangible action to cope with the situation.

As India's foremost centre of commerce and industry, Bombay has always been regarded as a city of opportunities. But, now-a-days, it is fast becoming a city of frustrations.

With the cost of industrial production rising steeply, and with rationalisation and the resultant retrenchment plans in the offing. Bombay's industrial workers are faced with growing unemployment and underemployment. Signs of unrest prevailing among the workers were evident in the demonstrations organised here on August 15th."

Then it goes on:

"The unemployment crisis, which we confront today, did not descend on us all too suddenly. Warnings of it were evident for a long time but we did not heed them and, even after the threat has become acute, we do not seem to have grasped the urgency of the situation.

Today, the crisis is acute but it has yet to reach its peak. Nevertheless, from a purely social and economic problem, the unemployment situation has been raised to the level of a major political problem.

It is high time that the Administration began tackling it with a sense of urgency that will rouse the people from despair and frustration and stimulate public confidence in the National Government."

I do not want to read from the editorials in other papers because there

is no time for me to do so. I only want to bring to the notice of the House that everyday when we read the papers we hear of persons committing suicide, we hear of persons who have died of starvation and so on. Not only is there famine in the country but there is malnutrition and disease especially among young children. From those who under the instruction of the Central Government went to Malabar the report is that the children die because of malnutrition. I can give a picture of the position in my State and I am sure it will be the same in other States also.

So far as Kerala is concerned, the main industries are handloom, textile, coir and tiles. As far as these are concerned, except the British-owned textile factories—one or two factories —all the other industries are in a ruined condition and there is not even ten per cent. employment in all these industries. As far as the fishermen on the West Coast are concerned, except for four months during the monsoon they have no employment. Thousands of people who have this as their main job are unemployed. Not only that. In Calicut there is a very good timber industry, which holds the second place in the world. Not only those who do business here, but also those who fell the trees, the cartmen, those in the saw mills, are unemployed. As a result of the retrenchment and closure of factories tea shop keepers and those who work in the hotels and cinemas are also affected.

1 P.M.

First of all, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the figures that are given by the Employment Exchanges. According to the estimate in the Five Year Plan, the figure on the Live registers at the Employment Exchanges had more than doubled between December 1947 and October 1952: from 1,75,604 it went up to 3,64,679. This has been showing a steady and steep rise. Regarding rural unemployment, the Plan said that some authorities put the figure at 30 per cent. But, they went on to admit that in addition to this there is chronic unemployment. This is stated on page 652 of the Five Year Plan. The Plan also ended by promising that in the course of five years 1951-52 to 1955-56, they will provide jobs for an additional 52,54,000 persons by means of these projects and these schemes, in the rural areas and industrial plants. Coming back to the Employment Exchange, the figures on the live registers have gone up from 3,64,679 in October 1952 to 4,73,917 in June 1953, out of which more than 2,000 were those who were in employment and wanted better jobs. This shows an increase of 1,09,238 within the course of eight months. If we take the already expired Plan period, we find that the figures have recorded an increase from 2,88,971 in December 1951 to 4,73,917 which leaves a net rise in registered unemployment by 1,84,946. This means that during the 2½ years working of the Plan, we have been presented with a gift of an addition of more than 50 per cent. on our live registers of unemployed people seeking jobs and without finding them.

In addition to this, the number of registered unemployed who were provided with jobs, has been steadily shrinking. The total number of vacancies to be filled has also been falling. While in December 1951, the vacancies notified were 38,879, by June 1953, this number had fallen to 25,658. Similarly, while in December 1951 the number of persons placed in employment was 33,425, in June 1953, the number fell to 16,045, that is below 50 per cent. Thus, while the number of unemployed on live registers rose by more than 50 per cent., there was a fall by more than 50 per cent. in the number of persons provided with jobs during the last two Plan Years.

Then, I come to the question of unemployment of the educated. The figures that are given here are these. The number of persons applying for clerical jobs increased from 85,057 in December 1951 to 1,28,548 in May 1953, the last month for which figures are available. The number of teachers

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unemployed on live registers shot up from 4.825 in December 1951 to 10,388. Not only that. In answer to a question, it was said by the hon. Labour Minister that the number of unemployed graduates in engineering was 832 and the number of graduates in medicine was 150. I also wish to bring to the notice of the House the gravity of the situation of the educated unemployed. The papers say that there are graduate peons in Rajasthan and that an army of unemployed youth is found in Alwar. According to reports received here, 5000 applications including those from graduates and post-graduates were received for the posts of 45 teachers in the new primary schools to be opened under the Five Year Plan. A graduate applied for the post of a peon in the District National Savings Office and a graduate has already been appointed as a peon in the Mandaleswaram Tehsil.

I do not want to go into the details. As far as educated unemployed people are concerned, the number is increasing. As far as rural unemployment is concerned, it is very difficult to have an exact idea because there is no provision for them to go and register themselves. The Government also said that the figures are inadequate and there are many unemployed persons who have not registered themselves. I have got here a chart prepared from the answers to questions asked on the floor of this House as well as in the other House, and also from economic journal, which I place on the Table. This chart also is not complete. Here I have given 17 provinces and also categories of employment like Government and local bodies, collieries, other mines and quarries, cement, textile, engineering, bidi, tiles, iron and steel, jute, handloom and cottage industries. I have also given here figures about coir, shipping and other industries and teachers. These figures also are not complete because as we all know till now no statistics have been collected.

In addition to these, there are also other categories that do not come under these heads, that is, retrenchment resulting through rationalisation and through sealing of looms in the jute industry. Civil Defence employees also do not come under these categories.

From the figures in the Employment Exchanges we understand that the situation today is very grave. In addition to this, prices of consumer goods are mounting up, and the cost of living is very high. If at least the consumer goods are cheap, people will be able to support their dependants to some extent even though they are unemployed. But, due to the increase in prices those who are employed are unable to help their dependants who are unemployed. The wholesale price index for food articles on 18th July, 1953 was 406·6 as against 357 in January, 1953.

The cost of living in December 1952 was 446 at Kanpur, 327 at Madras and 137 at Delhi. In June 1953, it was 453, 360 and 140 respectively, according to the *Eastern Economist* dated August 7, 1953.

Another unfortunate thing is that during the last one month all over India there have been floods—in Malabar, in Travancore-Cochin, in Andhra, Bihar, U.P. and other places, and we hear that whole crops have been destroyed. Thus, those who live on the land will have nothing to live on, and for another three or four months they will not have any harvest because they have no seed. They will not be able to pay rent to their landlords or taxes to the Government. So, nobody can say what the situation will be after six months.

There have been so many amendments, and people have asked: "What is the cause of this unemployment?" Whatever may be the cause of unemployment, certainly some immediate relief has to be given, and unless some immediate relief is given, we will not be able to save the people who will be taken away by starvation deaths. As far as the causes of unemployment are

concerned, I believe that the most important thing is that the purchasing power of the people is very low and there is a shrinking home market. Unless we can have a home market where the people are able to buy things, we will not be able to provide employment in this country. Secondly, there are accumulations of stocks. We have seen that this accumulation has made the factory-owners close their factories. The next basic cause is the domination of the British capitalists in our country's industry, finance and trade. This domination has stretched to heavy industries like heavy chemicals, iron and steel, automobiles and others, and the development of the national industries has been ruined by this domination. We are not getting capital goods by which we can develop our industries, especially heavy industries. Our trade policy is another cause. We understand from reports of Chambers of Commerce that the Government is purchasing crores worth of articles from U. K. and the U.S.A. though those articles can be had here, or if they are not available here, they can be produced here with some help from the Government.

Also in the name of reorganisation of educational, medical and health services, many teachers, doctors and others have been thrown out of employment. Even near Delhi, as far as the products manufactured in the Faridabad and Nilokheri refugee camps are concerned, I have come to understand that the Government have stopped further loans, and moreover they are demanding the money back. The stocks have got accumulated, and as far as Faridabad shoes are concerned, they are unable to find market.

It is the duty of the Government to find a market for the things that are produced, for only then will the refugees be able to return the money loaned to them by the Government.

Next I come to the eleven point programme of the Planning Commission, which they have put forward for solving the unemployment problem. In that programme, the emphasis is laid on cottage industries. If one goes through that programme, one will think that it is because there are no handloom and other cottage industries, that the people are suffering today. For nearly two hundred years British imperialism tried to crush the cottage industries in the country. They wanted that the handloom, the silk and other cottage industries should be completely destroyed. But they were not able to do it. But today, nearly six years after Independence, after the advent of our national Government, I may be excused to say, the silk industry, the handloom industry and other cottage industries have been completely destroyed, which even the British imperialists could not do. (*An Hon. Member*: Question.) Whatever the reasons may be, that is the position today. Again it is said that we must have new people, and we must train people, in order to organize and run well the handloom and other cottage industries. But this diverts our attention from the main point. There is a certain community in Malabar which consists of persons engaged in a certain industry, called the pit-looms. There are not only the handloom weavers, but also the pit-loom weavers. If they are unemployed today, it is not because they do not have the necessary training, but because they have no market for their products. This most important point is forgotten in the eleven point programme, which recommends the organisation and creation of cottage industries. We must see that the handloom and other cottage industries are restored first; before that, we must see to it that we have adequate markets for their products. For this, it is necessary that the purchasing power of the people should go up, and they must be in a position to buy these things.

Therefore, as far as the purchasing power of the people is concerned, 80 per cent. of the people of this country are those who either work on land or live on land. As far as those peasants, those tillers of the soil, are concerned, what is their position today?

An. Hon. Member: It is time, Sir.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, before you adjourn...

Mr. Chairman: Ordinarily, the hon. Mover of the resolution has 30 minutes. Of course, it is perfectly open to me to extend that time; that is a different matter. Now he has taken about 22 or 23 minutes. I would like to know how long he is likely to take.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I would like to speak for five or ten minutes more.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: I was asking the hon. Member about his assessment of the time-limit.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Ten minutes more than the time allotted.

Mr. Chairman: In all 40 minutes?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Then I think it will be better if we sit for 15 minutes more rather than...

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I make a request to the Government before you adjourn, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: I am not adjourning at all. I am going to allow 15 minutes more to the hon. Member to proceed. I wanted, more or less, to consult him and it is not a matter where others are interested.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I would request Government that the Planning Commission's so-called plan for fighting unemployment or whatever it is, may be circulated to Members of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Fifteen minutes more? I will continue on the next day, if hon. Members so desire.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Let us have it the next day, Sir. (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Chairman: I do not know how other Members are interested. So far as I was concerned, I was consulting the hon. the Mover. If he thought that he could finish within 15 minutes, I was prepared. If he is of opinion that he would better continue the next day, then I will consider that. But I do not understand how other hon. Members are interested. I would like to know from the hon. Member whether...

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will proceed with it on the next day, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Then I adjourn the House till two o'clock on Monday.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Monday, the 24th August, 1953.